

IT IS A PITY SO FEW WOMEN

Are Entirely Free From Pelvic Catarrh.

Miss Anna Carsten, Clayton, Ill., says: "Your Per-na did me so much good. I believe I should have been dead by this time had I not used it. I am feeling so well now. I have not taken any medicine for four or five months. I can cheerfully recommend Per-na to my friends."

Mrs. Henry Ellis, 502 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I was a most miserable sufferer from falling of the womb, weak ovaries, and leucorrhoea, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to bear my own weight even, upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city. They could do nothing for me. I am most happy to say that in three months after I began taking Per-na I was well—entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind."

G. A. Proehl, New Portage, O., writes: "My wife has been sick for about five years. In the first place the doctor called it leucorrhoea, and treated it about one year, when it turned to ulceration of the womb; she was then treated for that for two years, when the doctor gave her up. She could not walk for nearly two years. She then tried your Per-na. She has taken three bottles and it did her more good than any other medicine. A vast multitude of women have

found Per-na an indispensable remedy. It meets all their irregularities, critical periods, and peculiar weaknesses.

Mrs. Anne Randall, Caro, Mich., says: "This letter leaves me well, I do sincerely think, by reason of your good advice and great medicine, Per-na. It has brought back my health to me in my older days. I am now a new woman, physically. I think Per-na the best medicine in the market."

Women are even more subject to catarrh than men. The chief cause is the delicacy of her organism, as compared to man. This explains why, in part at least, so few women are entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh of the pelvic organs is generally called female disease.

Miss Sadie Martinot, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Per-na, as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Per-na to members of my profession. I have found it most helpful. I consider Per-na of especial benefit to women and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing table is never without it."

Everywhere the people, especially the women, are praising Per-na as a remedy for all forms of catarrhal difficulties. Send for free catarrh book. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.



IDOLS OF DEMOCRACY

Bryan and Stevenson Being Notified Today.

THE CEREMONIES IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Candidates, With Wives and Families and Party, Reached There Last Night. Crowds at Some Station En Route. Bryan Rode on the Engine.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, are to receive the notification of their nomination this afternoon in this city. They came on a special train of 12 coaches, all filled with enthusiastic Democrats, reaching here last night.

Stops of some length were made at Kankakee, Ill., and Lafayette, Ind. Large crowds gathered at every station and cheered lustily whether the train stopped or not. Ten cars of the train were occupied by members of the Cook County Democracy. The eleventh was for use of press representatives. In the last coach were Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson, their families and friends; Chairman Jones, of the national committee, and wife; Governor and Mrs. Thomas, of Colorado; Secretary Walsh and Sergeant at Arms Martin, of the national committee, and many of the leading members of that organization. Hon. Samuel A. Schuler, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois; Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the interior, were also among the guests.

Conferees between the leaders of the party, who were brought together for the first time since the Kansas City convention, filled the afternoon. Senator Jones expressed himself as especially pleased with the outlook in New York. Webster Davis participated freely in the conversation and announced his intention to speak during the campaign in several states, including New York. He said he accepted the Democratic platform in toto, but that he would devote himself especially in his speeches to the exploitation of the subject of imperialism.

Mr. Bryan and Mayor Harrison rode on the engine at the invitation of the railroad authorities between Lafayette and Lebanon, Ind.

Brief stops were made at several places on the way and there were crowds of people at many points at which stops were not made. The faces of the waiting people showed disappointment as the train whizzed by them, but they cheered loudly. The principal stops were made at Kankakee, Ill., and Lafayette, Ind.

At each of these places the candidates were given a reception which was a reminder of the campaign of 1896. At Kankakee the first speaking of the tour was indulged in. The streets around the station were jammed. Mayor Harrison introduced Mr. Bryan, saying he believed firmly that the patriotism and good sense of the American people was too great to place in the office of president any man who did not represent the plain people of the country as Jackson and Lincoln had represented them. Mr. Bryan was such a man, and he took great pleasure in introducing him.

Mr. Bryan said: "I am a very cautious man, and while I have seen it stated in the papers that I was nominated for the presidency I know that you cannot always trust what you see in the papers. (Laughter.) And I am not going to take it for granted that I have been nominated until I am officially notified of it down at Indianapolis. I do not want to make a speech as the presidential candidate until I am sure that I am nominated. (Laughter and applause.)"

Mr. Stevenson, the nominee for the vice presidency, is along, and Governor Thomas, of Colorado, who is to notify him of his nomination, is on the train, and I believe has privately informed him that he has been nominated, and therefore he has more reason for making a speech than I have, and I take pleasure in presenting to you your candidate for vice president, who is, I hope and believe, to be the next vice president of the United States, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson. (Applause.)

Mr. Stevenson also excused himself and introduced Mr. A. Schuler, about whose candidacy, he said, there could be no doubt. Mr. A. Schuler made a brief speech, expressing his belief in the success of the national ticket and calling upon his hearers to do their duty at the polls.

At Lafayette Mr. Bryan did not speak except to introduce Governor Thomas. The governor assured his hearers that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will carry every state in the Rocky mountain region by majorities equal to those of 1896. Nothing on earth remained to do, he said but for Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin to do their duty as they had done before. If they did so the party would give them a president of the United States who "were no man's child and who belonged to the common people." (Applause.)

Hon. Webster Davis also made a few remarks exhorting the Democrats of Indiana to earnest effort in behalf of Bryan and Stevenson.

At Lafayette the train was met by the reception committee from Indianapolis. The committee consisted of the following: Parks M. Martin, state chairman; Austin H. Brown, Henry Warrum, F. A. Brown, Dr. W. A. Beck, Colonel Backus, Judge Sullivan, E. A. McKain, S. K. Fausner and V. N. Stamm. The members of the committee were introduced by Mr. Martin and all extended a hearty welcome to the approaching visitors. The fact that the train was an hour behind schedule time did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds that waited. How many there were it is impossible to estimate, but such was the pressure that it required the utmost energy of Colonel Martin to get his party landed in the waiting carriages. At one moment Senator Jones, chairman of the national committee,

got lost in the surging mass and had to be sought out like a wandering Jew. When Mr. Bryan's well-known figure was recognized in the marching column a great shout was sent up and cheers followed him constantly until he arrived at the Grand hotel. The

streets were lined so thickly with people that progress was difficult. Finally at 3 o'clock the weary travelers sat down to dinner. After dinner Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson were given a general reception at the Grand hotel. They shook hands with a large number of people and chatted for a few moments with many of them. Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Stevenson were entertained by a committee of ladies.

TOWNE MAKES WAY FOR STEVENSON

He Declines the Populist Nomination. Thanked Them and Gave His Reasons.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 8.—Former Congressman Charles A. Towne, who was nominated for the vice presidency by the Populist national convention, held at Sioux Falls, in May, has sent the following letter to the committee of nomination:

"Hon. P. M. Ringold, Chairman, and the Members of the Committee on Notification of the Candidate for Vice President of the People's Party National Convention, held at Sioux Falls, S. D., May 9 and 10, 1900.

"Gentlemen—When, on the 5th of July, at Kansas City, I had the honor to receive from you the official notification of the action of your national convention in nominating me for the office of vice president of the United States, I requested, in view of anomalous and delicate circumstances in the presidential situation, that you permit me to take the subject under careful advisement before announcing a decision either accepting or declining that nomination. This request you were pleased to grant, and now, after mature consideration of all the factors involved that concern the welfare of the cause of political reform in this country and my own duty thereto, I am constrained to inform you in all respect that I must decline the nomination tendered me by the Sioux Falls convention.

"In announcing this conclusion I cannot forbear to express to you, and through you, to the great convention whose commission you hold, as well as to the patriotic body of advanced political thought that your convention represented my deep sense of the honor conferred upon me. To be the unanimous choice of such convention for the second highest office of the republic would be a distinction to any citizen. Two circumstances, however, add emphasis to this consideration in the present instance. First, that the nomination was unsolicited by me; and secondly, that the convention, as in the case also of its nominee for the presidency, went out of its own political organization to select a candidate. To my mind this action of the Sioux Falls convention in nominating for president a representative of the Democratic party, and for vice president a representative of the Silver Republican party, is one of the most encouraging and inspiring spectacles in recent political history. Its unselfishness and magnanimity, its testimony to the prevalence of the cause of the people over any merely partisan advantage, raised the procedure of that convention into the sphere of pure civic heroism. From such a spirit as this, what service, what sacrifice, cannot be asked in the name of the republic? It was, of course, the expectation of your convention that its nomination for the vice presidency would prove acceptable to the conventions of the Democratic and Silver Republican parties called to meet in Kansas City on the fourth of July. The Silver Republicans, 1,300 delegates, representing 28 states and territories were indeed eager to name the ticket chosen at Sioux Falls to the great Democratic convention. Another course could easily be presented to that convention and was rejected with remarkable demonstration of approval by the enormous number of citizen spectators and with the respect for the delegates, and the fact that in certain parts of the country it was deemed wise to defer to a sentiment demanding that the candidate should be a man already identified with the Democratic organization and not only by holding its principles and advocating its cause, but also by name and profession, determined the selection of Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, a man of unimpeachable character and of ripe political experience, who, as a member of congress more than 20 years ago was a close associate and co-laborer of General J. B. Weaver and other great leaders in the reform political movements of that day, and who as vice president from 1893 to 1897 distinguished himself by rebelling against the betrayal of Democratic principles by President Cleveland.

"When Mr. Stevenson had been nominated, what was it my duty to do? My name had gone before the convention along with his, and I had been beaten. The nomination had been made decisively and with absolute fairness. The candidate chosen was personally unexceptionable; his loyalty to our principles was beyond question and his career had been a long exemplification of them. Manifestly it was my duty to support that nomination. Acting upon this conviction I went before the Silver Republican convention and succeeded in persuading them not to nominate me, and the vice presidential matter was finally referred to the Silver Republican national committee with full powers. Later in the night this committee placed the name of Mr. Stevenson on its ticket as the candidate for vice president.

"This recital clearly develops the situation as it now is. Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next vice president of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall of course advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson. The Democratic convention, before which I was a candidate, nominated Bryan and Stevenson. The Silver Re-

publican party, of which organization I was the official head for nearly four years, has nominated Bryan and Stevenson. In what light should I appear before the American people if, while advocating the election of one ticket I should be going through the form of running on another? Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest chance of being elected, and nobody would believe that I considered myself seriously as a candidate unless at the same time he believed me to be absolutely lacking in common sense. What could such a

phantom candidacy deceive? What respect should I deserve indeed if in such a matter I should attempt to deceive anybody whatsoever? I know the People's Party to be composed of men most exceptionally keen and expert in political judgment. So obvious a shame could not elude their vision. Either they would resent my implied complimentary estimate of them or they would be justified in forming one of me which could result only in injuring the cause which it had been the professed object of my mistaken folly to advance. Consistency and candor in politics, therefore, my own self-respect, a deference to the People's Party and a sincere regard for the welfare of the cause of political reform in the United States, all counsel that I now respectfully resign in your hands the honorable trust which your great party committed to me in contemplation of a different complexion of affairs than that which has resulted.

"In conclusion, I may be permitted to express the profound satisfaction which I feel in contemplating the present attitude of the Democratic party in 1896 I was one of those who, keenly feeling the recency of the Republican party, was much in doubt whether the memorable Democratic convention at Chicago, in adopting its splendid platform and nominating William J. Bryan for the presidency was actuated by an impulse or by a purpose. The magnificent achievement at Kansas City has settled all possible doubt on that subject. The platform adopted not only renews the principles of 1896, but in language whose force, dignity and beauty have never been equaled in a similar document, responds to the new issues presented in the growth of the trust monopoly and the imperialistic policy of the administration by an appropriate enunciation of those sublime doctrines of human rights and liberties whose profession and observance have been the peculiar glory of our country and are the sure basis of the ultimate happiness of mankind. And again the duty of carrying the banner of the cause has been committed to that tried and trusted hand whose grasp has never weakened, whose no fear can be redeemed by a bad platform, make to fear and no burden can dismay. The leadership of Bryan, which sanctifies a good one, it made memorable an unsuccessful contest. It will crown a victory with imperishable splendor.

"With every sentiment of respect and gratitude, I remain,

"Most respectfully yours,"

"Charles A. Towne."

CONFERRED WITH HANNA.

Governor Atkinson and Other West Virginians Visited the Republican National Headquarters.

New York, Aug. 8.—Governor George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia, called at Republican national headquarters and had a talk with Chairman Hanna and Senator Stewart. Governor Atkinson will speak at a large picnic, near Albany, Thursday.

Senator S. B. Elkins of West Virginia and A. B. White, Republican candidate for governor in that state, and W. O. Dawson, secretary of state and chairman of the Republican state committee, were also called at headquarters. They conferred with Senator Stewart and other West Virginians. Senator Elkins says that he will be a strongly local candidate in his state.

NEXT TO ULTIMATUM.

Important Message Sent to Chinese Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—[By Associated Press]—As a result of last night's conference with the President, a dispatch has been sent to Consul General Goodnow, to be transmitted to Li Hung Chang and the other viceroys, and by them to the Chinese government. The message contains what is next to an ultimatum, and requires immediate action. A message was also sent to Minister Conger, advising him that relief was on the way to Pekin. The state department is anxiously awaiting a reply to the message.

President McKinley will, it is said, return to Washington next week, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley.

A GRAB INTO MONEY BOX.

A Small Boy Makes it and Then Takes to His Heels.

An unknown small boy made a grab into a money box which was in the front part of Hug & Seifert's delivery wagon, as it stood in front of the firm's South Mill street meat market, at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and then took to his heels, with Winfred Hug, son of one of the proprietors, who had witnessed the theft, closely following. The thief was too fleet of foot, however, and young Hug could not overtake him. The matter was reported to the police. The amount gotten away with by the boy hardly exceeds \$1. The boy dropped a silver dollar as he ran.

The Becker photograph gallery will be closed for two weeks, beginning next Wednesday, August 15. All those having unfinished work are requested to call for it before that time.

NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Minister Conger Sends a Message.

CONSTANTLY UNDER FIRE.

Food and Ammunition Nearly Exhausted—Chinese Are Driven Out of Pitsang—Bryan and Stevenson Have Been Notified of Their Nomination.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following dispatch from Minister Conger, without date, has been received by the state department: "Still besieged. Situation more precarious. Chinese government insisting upon our leaving Pekin, which would mean certain death. Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops. Have abundant courage but little ammunition or provisions. Two progressive Yamen ministers beheaded. All connected with legation of the United States well at the present moment."

"(Signed) CONGER."

The Chinese minister today received a copy of the edict issued by the Chinese government on the 5th, which grants the powers permission to hold free and open communication with the ministers in Pekin. Cipher messages may be sent.

OLD RATE RESTORED.

Green Glass Bottle Blowers Receive an Advance.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 8.—[By Associated Press]—The conference between representatives of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the manufacturers, which has been in session for the past eight days, closed on Tuesday evening. The agreement signed includes an advance of seven per cent. on the net list, which restores the prices paid on the old list which was in force prior to 1893. Last year there was an advance of eight per cent. All earnings are to be paid in cash, which abolishes the company stores controlled by all factories in the union throughout the United States and Canada. Apprentices are allowed one to every ten journey men instead of one to every fifteen. Machine men are to receive pay on the basis of the average earnings of blowers. The proposition to reduce a day's work of eight and a half to eight hours was withdrawn. The agreement is to go into effect in September.

MCDONALD HEARD FROM.

The British Legation Continually Under Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—[By Associated Press]—Broderick, in the House of Commons, today read a telegram from Sir Claude McDonald, received in cipher, in answer to a message sent by the government. It was dated August 3, and said the shell fire from the Chinese batteries ceased July 16, but rifle fire continues from positions held by imperial troops and Boxers. The total number of killed is sixty, with one hundred and ten wounded. The legation has been strongly fortified. Over two hundred women and children are now at the legation. Broderick also communicated a dispatch from Admiral Seymour, filed at Chetou on the 6th, saying that twelve thousand allies attacked the Chinese entrenched position two miles outside of Tientsin, at Hsiku, early Monday morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who occupied Pitsang by road and river.

CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Bryan and Stevenson Deliver Long Addresses.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—[By Associated Press]—The parade preceding the notification ceremonies started at 1:15 this afternoon, and proceeded to Military park, where the speeches are to be delivered. Senator Jones, the presiding officer, was introduced by Mayor Taggart, and he in turn introduced Mr. Richardson. Following Richardson, Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and a half. Governor Thomas, of Colorado, made a brief speech, notifying Adlai E. Stevenson of his nomination, the latter responding in a speech but little shorter than that of Bryan.

SHORT OF FOOD.

Ammunition is Also About Exhausted.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—[By Associated Press]—A message has been received by the Japanese consul here to the effect that the foreign ministers at Pekin were safe August 1, but that they expected a renewal of the attack by the Chinese at any moment. It was added that only twenty-five cartridges each and six days' provisions were left. It was also said that the Japanese secretary had died of his wounds.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hurst, President, H. L. McLean, Cashier.

HANDWARE.

S. C. LAD, 60, Dealer in Foreign and Handware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

F. J. L. & C. C. Manufacturers of Household Goods, Portable, Semi-Portable and other goods, Horse powers, Saw and other.

MAS LON, JOLLING MILL, Jos. Corna n, Proprietors, manufacturers of a variety of quality of Merchant Bar and Black and other.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers of Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer and other.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, 234 Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

\$31.50 Round Trip to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7, 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and elsewhere, S. Dak. Quickest time and service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago and North Western Ry. For full particulars address D. W. Alford, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, O.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, O., prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors, but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife had been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, head ache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a god send to weak, sickly, run-down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For ulcers, wounds, burns, boils, pain or piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents at Baltzly's drug store.

V. B. Conklin, Bowersville, O., says: "I received more benefit from Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians." Take no substitute. Rider & Snyder.

HAY'S FIRMNESS COMMENDED.

North German Press Pleased With Attitude of America in the Chinese Situation.

Bremen, Aug. 8.—The recent firmness of Secretary Hay in regard to the situation in China greatly pleases the North German press, which says that the secretary always acts as though completely endorsed by the Washington government. The "Weserzeitung" says that it has been known all along that the United States would not act alone or follow out an independent plan, and that the tone of the American reply to China was identical with that of Berlin and other powers, only somewhat milder.

The Siberian railway is apparently overtaxed with the great number of troops it is transporting. Russia has chartered several vessels of the Siamann line of Hamburg to be used in this traffic.

The draft of the new tariff law has been submitted for the approval of the federal government and includes some very important changes from the Agrarian and ultra protective points of view. It sets forth, for example, that hereafter duties shall be levied on the net weight of the packing, even when the goods contained in them enter free. Duty of course is designed to protect the tax, barrel and bag factory industries. In its turn, the Agrarian class anticipates higher duties on grain and if it is to succeed in the duty will be almost doubly higher than now.

BOXERS PROMISED FIRMNESS.

Reference Made of Official Sanction of Chinese Rebels.

Shanghai, Aug. 8.—Rev. Dr. Evans, the American missionary, warned the various British consuls today and found that they all agreed to the fact that an official sanction of the Chinese rebels was given by the Chinese government.

SAW FATAL SHOT FIRED.

Witness to Federal Trial here Goebel Was Killed from Executive Building.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 8.—The session of the trial of former Secretary of State Carlos Goebel developed the fact that both sides in the case will deal extensively in contradiction and impeachment of witnesses. Important testimony was given by Corporal Milt Trasper, of the Harborsville company, of which John Powers was captain. Trasper testified that the shot which killed Governor Goebel was fired from the third story of the executive building, and not from the secretary of war's office, which is on the third floor. Trasper declared he saw a window raised and the smoke from the explosion, but did not see the gun or the person who fired it.

The defense further sought to contradict W. H. Culton by introducing two witnesses who testified that Culton told them he had an agreement with the prosecution by which he was not to be confined in jail. Culton on the stand denied that he ever made such a statement.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE GRAND SCHEMER

HE PLANS A DEVICE THAT WILL TAKE THE PUBLIC BY STORM.

Major Crofoot Originates the M. W. B. Company, Filling a Long Felt Want, and Incidentally Takes in a Lawyer Friend.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

The grand promoter sat at his desk in his office with a wandering look on his face and 40 cents in change spread out before him. He had been counting that change over and over and figuring how many times the \$28 he owed his landlady, the \$12 he owed his tailor, the \$4 he owed his hatter and the \$75 he owed various other people would go into that 40 cents. He was still about it when he heard a step on the stairs. It was the step of an aggressive man. As it came nearer it betokened the step of a determined man. As the door was burst open without preliminary warning the major recognized the fact that he was face to face with a circumstance. For one brief second his knees weakened, and he caught his breath with a gasp. Then he was on his feet with hand outstretched and a smile on his face and saying:

"Bless my soul, but if you had been two minutes later I should have been on my way to your office! Come in; come in!"

"I didn't know as you would remember me," dryly replied the visitor as he looked around the office.

"What! Not remember Thompson of Thompson & Thompson, attorneys at law! You must be joking. My dear



"I WANT TO TAKE YOU IN."

man, Major Crofoot never forgets the face or name of a friend. You more than any other man in the world have been in my thoughts for the last three days, and, as I remarked, I was about to start for your office. Thompson, shake hands again."

"I haven't time," replied Thompson. "Look here, major, bills against you to the amount of \$200 have been put into our hands for collection. You promised to pay that old board bill two months ago. I want to know what you are going to do?"

"Do, my dear Thompson? Why, I'm going to give you a check in about ten seconds for the whole indebtedness. You could have had your money long ago if you had given me the slightest hint. Major Crofoot has a good memory, but how can you expect him to keep track of shillings when he is dealing in thousands of dollars."

"I heard you were promoting a little," said the lawyer as he waited for the check.

"Ten companies formed in the last three months, my boy, and the eleventh just ready to be incorporated. Grand aggregation of over \$300,000,000 capital thus far, and every company bound to pay at least 30 per cent dividend. What do you suppose I've got on hand now?"

"I can't say, and as I'm in a hurry you may fill out that check."

"The biggest scheme of all—the ne plus ultra!" whispered the major with a flourish of his right arm. "I expected to stop at ten, but this scheme came pushing along and I had to take it up. It's the richest of them all. It'll pay 100 per cent profit from the very start. In a week from now the Standard Oil company won't be on earth."

"But I'm here about those bills."

"My dear Thompson, walk with me. When I was hard up, you were one of the few who did not lose confidence in my integrity. The man or woman who trusts Major Crofoot never regrets it. I might not have picked up this eleventh scheme but for you. I wanted to let you in. I wanted to reward you for your faith in me. Thompson, my boy, sell out your law business—give it away—get rid of it before night."

"I want to know about those bills," said the lawyer as he came to a halt.

"The last and best scheme of all," continued the major as he got hold of his arm again, "is the Musical Washboard company, organized on a capital of \$200,000. The idea is strictly original with me. Washboard runs a music box while you rub. Music box can be placed in the laundry, parlor, kitchen or even the next house. May arrange later on to have 'em connected with drug stores, kindergartens and public schools. Twenty-four tunes in the box, evenly divided between sad and lively. As the washerwoman rubs away at one of your colored shirts the music box strikes up 'Comin' Thro' the Rye.' She changes off to a sheet or pillow-slip, and you have 'Home, Sweet Home,' with variations. Thompson, shake hands!"

"I won't do it. I came here to notify you that these bills must be paid at once or you will be haled into court."

"It's a hummer, my boy—it's a success from the start. Costs nothing extra for the music, you know. While you are hiring a woman in the laundry

for a dollar and a quarter a day she's furnishing music for the parlor free gratis. Put a bedquilt on the washboard and you can hear the strains of 'The Old Oaken Bucket' from garret to cellar. Let the woman tackle a table cloth, and everybody goes dancing to the tune of 'Maggie Murphy's Home.' Drug stores can have it at a slight cost for their patrons, and public schools needn't pay a cent. Rub-a-dub dub! Music by the box! Thompson don't miss it. Don't throw a good thing over your shoulder. I want to take you in. I have taken you in. You are to be secretary of the M. W. C. at \$20,000 a year."

"That's all wind," blantly exclaimed the lawyer, "and it won't work. Will you draw me a check for \$200?"

"Isn't it a wonder that somebody else didn't strike on the idea?" whispered the major as he patted Thompson on the shoulder. "The washboard has been known for 200 years. What was easier than to make friction run a music box to soothe the sorrowful, lull the ailing or enthrall the discouraged? It would have saved thousands of lives annually, prevented thousands of suicides, and yet no one thought of it. Thompson, shake hands! It's the secretaryship at \$20,000 a year for you, and I'll get you \$50,000 worth of stock at ground floor figures. Months ago, when I was hard up and couldn't pay a bill of \$7, you put your hand on my shoulder in a brotherly way and said you had every confidence in my financial integrity. Do you imagine I've forgotten that, Thompson? Not by the grave of my grandfather! I never think of it without the tears coming to my eyes."

"Do you want to be sued for these accounts?" demanded the lawyer when he could get in a word.

"And your reward for trusting me is this," continued the major—"the salary of \$20,000 is only a starter. I'll double it after the washboards get into the market. The \$50,000 in stock will pay you \$25,000 a year in dividends at the very least, and perhaps double that, and there you are. You can safely put your first year's income down at \$65,000. Is that enough, Thompson? If not, just say the word, and I'll add \$20,000 to it. Meanwhile"—

"Meanwhile I want no more of your wind!"

"Meanwhile, my dear secretary of the M. W. C., I owe \$200. You have the accounts to collect. Just mark 'em 'collected,' and I'll pay in the \$200 to hold your stock. Always have to have a deposit as evidence of good faith, you know. If it was anybody else, I'd demand a certified check for \$10,000. Thompson, go home and throw your lawbooks out of the window."

"I'll be hanged if I do! I want to know!"

"Throw your lawbooks out of the window, dissolve the partnership, and then take your position as secretary. No hurry for a day or two, but don't wait too long. I want to get the articles of incorporation through as soon as possible and patent the idea. Good-by, Thompson, goodbye."

"But I want that check!" protested the lawyer as he was pushed out.

"And the washerwoman rubs and the box plays on," replied the smiling major. "We'll have 50,000 washboards playing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'Home of My Soul' before the month is out, and if you want \$15,000 in advance on your salary and profits send your boy around and I'll fill out a check. Good-by, Thompson, goodbye, and remember to keep mum till our patent is secured."

The door was shut and locked, and there was grim silence for five minutes. Then the major heard threats and vows and mutterings, and some one went slowly down stairs.

M. QUAD.

Crowing Matches.

The Belgian artisan spends his leisure in a very curious manner. He keeps a special cock for crowing, and the bird which can outcrow its fellows has reached the highest pinnacle of perfection. The mode of operation is to place the cages containing the roosters in long rows, for it appears that one bird sets the other off crowing. A marker appointed by the organizers of the show is told off for each bird, his duty being to note carefully the number of crows for which it is responsible in the same fashion as the laps are recorded in a bicycle race. The customary duration of the match is one hour, the winner being the bird which scores the highest number of crows in the allotted time. A great number of these competitions have taken place in the Liege district, and in some cases heavy bets have been made on the result.

Radishes.

Radishes originated in China, where they have been cultivated for many centuries and sometimes grow as big as a man's head. In Germany the old fashioned country mothers cure hoarseness and cough with radish juice mixed with sugar candy. The radishes of today have no flavor, no character. Formerly their sharp, biting taste made them palatable.

A Jury Room Gem.

A gem from the records of a Missouri court, given in an address by Hon. William H. Wallace, is the following lucid verdict in a lunacy case: "We, the jury, impaneled, sworn and charged to inquire into the insanguinity of Ezekiah Jones, do occur in the affirmative."

Two Bad Bites.

Diogenes, being asked, "What is that beast which is the most dangerous?" replied, "Of wild beasts the bite of a slanderer and of tame beasts that of the flatterer."

If the average man could read the story of his life he wouldn't believe it.—Chicago News.

A man who finds no satisfaction in himself seeks for it in vain elsewhere.

TO STUDY FRENCH THIEVES.

Assistant of J. F. Willard, "Hobo" Authority, Who Goes to Paris.

A quiet, determined looking little man, with a clean shaven face and hair tinged with gray, stood before the members of the Central Association of Railroad Officers at the Galt House in Louisville the other day and told of railway police organization and the tramp problem. He spoke fluently and with the convincing face of the author. He rattled off tramp statistics and gave vivid and sometimes thrilling incidents in the life of the hobo, says the St. Louis Republic. Most people could hardly imagine that this same clean shaven, determined looking little man five years. But he was. The man was had been a tramp himself for over Joseph Flynn Willard, the best known authority on hoboes in the world—the man who gave years to the practical study of what is becoming a serious national problem.

Mr. Willard has become prominently identified with American literary work. He did not confine his attention and his life exclusively to the American tramp, but roughed it with the "Willies" of England, Germany and Russia. Mr. Willard talks interestingly of his long, hard life among the tramps. He always wanted to make a study of them, and he knew that the only way to do so was to become one of them.

"It was a pretty tough game," said he, "but it was vastly interesting. I formed friendships with these men of the road that last. Some of the boys are good fellows, and they stick to each other. The last time I was in Louisville I came on the bumpers. I didn't stay very long, but went across the river to Jeffersonville. Then one of my pals heard that there was a big prison in the town, and we got out in a hurry. The only other Kentucky town that I remember is Paducah, which for years was famous among the tramp fraternity as a great 'feeding place.'"

During his stay in St. Louis some one asked Mr. Willard where he was going, and he replied: "I am going to New York, but I want to stop off at Pittsburg to see a professional burglar, an old tramp friend of mine."

Mr. Willard says the only ill effect of his hardships is an attack of rheumatism, which gives him trouble in his right hand. He expects to sail for Paris, where he will make a study of thief life in the great French city.

NEW DEATH VALLEY.

Prospector Claims to Have Discovered a Growsome Place.

A prospector named William T. Van Gordon, who recently arrived at Cranbrook, B. C., tells an amazing tale of the discovery of a "death valley." So greatly did his story impress those who have heard it that a party recently started out to visit the place and verify the growsome report, says the St. Louis Republic.

A few days ago, Van Gordon says, he crossed over the lower end of a mountain into the mouth of a wide gulch, which seemed to narrow as it penetrated the mountain. He observed that vegetation diminished as the head of the gulch was approached, and at a distance of half a mile or more there seemed to be a massive grayish white wall rising to a great height, from the bottom of which a thin, almost imperceptible vapor was rising.

Van Gordon says he pushed along until vegetation finally ceased entirely, and the earth began to show many bright satilike crystals, and at the same time the entire gulch looked more and more as though it was leading to a vast alkali deposit. Near by was a small butte, about 50 feet in height, and from there, with the aid of field glasses, he saw a pool which seemed to him to cover an acre of ground. Surrounding the pool, especially on the cliff side, were many skeletons and piles of the bones of various animals.

Van Gordon claims to have distinguished the skeletons of a number of bighorns, bears and deer, in addition to smaller animals, and, worst of all, he positively declares that the skeletons of human beings are not lacking. His theory is that the men and animals came upon the basin from its higher altitudes and that its perpendicular walls prevented them from inhaling the frightful fumes until at its very brink, where they got the full strength of the ascending vapors, were overcome instantaneously and toppled over into the basin.

The exploring party has taken 500 feet of line. One of the men will be fastened to the line and go ahead toward the pool. The others will be fastened 100 feet to the rear of him, so if the first falls they can drag him back. Two hundred feet back of the two will be the rest of the party with horses. In case the three men are overcome or give a signal, they will be dragged away to a safe distance.

British Troops For China.

The British troops which have left India for China number about 5,000. Compared with the re-enforcements that other powers are sending this contingent is very small. These native regiments, however, are of the very best material and have already shown their capabilities in Egypt as well as in Indian warfare.

The Road to Peking Town.

On the road to Peking town
What terrors bar the way?
Scorching sun that heateth down
With death in every ray;
Lurking foe that creepeth near
To torture and to slay;
On the road to Peking town
What terrors bar the way!
On the road to Peking town
What terrors bar the way?
Yellow nights that settle down
Filled with phantoms gray;
Greedy shapes that beck and lead,
Friends that lure to slay;
On the road to Peking town
What terrors bar the way!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE BOXERS AND BOXES

Interesting Facts About the Class Now in Revolt in China.

NEW EXPLANATION OF THE NAME.

Former Missionary From China Says the Boxer is a North China Man Who Boxes or Makes Wooden Boxes For a Living—An Innovation That Proved Distasteful to Boxers.

A man who was formerly in the Chinese missionary field speaks as follows, according to the New York Sun, of the class who are now in revolt in that country:

"The significance of the name Boxers is misconstrued. The idea prevails quite largely that a Boxer is a Chinaman who is mitted and pugilistic, with fencing as his specialty and sparing as his distinction. He is pictured in the comic papers with large mittens and a scowl on his face. Now, the fact of the matter is that, though boxing is a European and American pastime, it is not such in China and never has been. There is a combination with wrestling that comes the nearest to it. In this athletic sport the clinched hand is enveloped in a stout, loose fitting bag made of thick leather and fastened to the wrists with thongs of leather. These somewhat resemble the boxing gloves that we use, but in the game they are not employed for any fistic exercise, but rather so as to put the hands out of service, that there may be no clinching. The wrestlers are not permitted to get fair hold of each other, and the chief point of each contest is to get mastery of his opponent's legs, so that a fall shall be the immediate result. The wrestlers may take hold of each other by interlocking or intertwining legs or arms, or both, but their hands are out of commission altogether, and in order to break the possible temptation the hands are thus enveloped. To catch hold is prohibited the same as kicking, and the exercise of either would be accounted a disgrace.

"Wrestling may be described as commonly practiced, but a boxing match as we know it is strange to them. I doubt very much if a Chinaman can conceive of any pleasure in pummeling another by Queensberry rules or by any other rules. There is a bit of superstition against it, in fact, and for a devout Chinaman to strike with the fist is a sin.

"What then is a boxer? We are assured that that is the correct English word, and so it is. But it has no reference to any sport. Instead, it should be defined as one who boxes, or makes boxes—that is, nothing else than wooden boxes. A Boxer is a north China man who makes wooden boxes for a livelihood, or is guided with those who do. He is a carpenter shop workman, and a member of an ancient and highly honorable craft.

"The Boxer is a skilled laborer. Boxes are used even more generally than with us, and the work is always done by Chinamen, never by cooly labor. The masters command 'high' wages—on an average \$3 per week—while workmen receive on an average \$1 a week. The boxes, for whatever purpose, for teas, cotton, agricultural products, household uses, josses, coffins, jewelry, and others, have always been made, from time immemorial, by 'our own' hands—that is, by Chinamen, and largely by north Chinese. Then, in addition, they have always been made of woods from the native forests, so that a box, whatever the description, has always been supposed to be made of native woods by native labor. There is a matter of pride in the manufacture and in the manufacturing.

"Innovations are exceedingly distasteful to Chinamen, and nothing will more quickly arouse their fanaticism. This is true in every trade and occupation in the empire, and in none more so than in boxmaking. For centuries the forests of China have been drawn upon regardless of preservation, so that timber, and especially soft timber, has come to be very scarce. It has been said for nearly or quite a century that the timber districts are exhausted, and, with the exception of the provinces in the extreme west, some thousands of miles distant from Peking, Shanghai and Canton, this is true. Some good timber is also still to be found in northern Manchuria, but the means of communication are so defective that before it reaches a point of shipping and the central markets the price is made almost prohibitory. This is rendered still more so by the more abundant use of timber for ships and junks, the shipbuilders outbidding the boxers when competition occurs. As is generally known, the introduction of railways from the seaboard inland was discouraged until it was shown that the facilities for transport of lumber would be thereby greatly increased. The same is true of the commerce with Seoul and Japan. Seoul sends down excellent Korean stuff, and in late years Japan has been furnishing large quantities of soft wood of an inferior character, but taken up eagerly at prices which must be remunerative to the sellers. But Japan has for the last 40 years also been carrying on the cutting down of timber in a most reckless manner and replanting but little. It was only in the eighties that the authorities began to take alarm. But the Japanese lumber is short, furnishing but a small amount of lumber to the tree, and frequently full of knots at that. The consequence has been a check in the export from Japan and a correspondingly higher schedule of prices.

"Naturally there has had to be an import. The Boxers and shipbuilders looked primarily to the Russian sea provinces and the Amur country for a supply, but the export was expressly prohibited by the Russian government. When this interdiction was placed, in 1876, the American consul general at Shanghai, Mr. O. N. Denny, communicated the news of the opportunity to Washington, with the result that the west coast of the United States embraced it. In 1877 about 2,000,000 superficial feet were sent across from Oregon and Washington mills, in Portland and Puget sound bottoms, and the following year it ran up to 8,500,000 superficial feet. It fell off immediately afterward, as the mills had the advantage of the San Francisco markets. But in 1883-5 it began to grow again and has become a paying enterprise, although the price has remained at about \$36 (Mexican) in the Chinese ports, with the import duty at 10 cents per 100 superficial feet. The cabinet makers as well as the carpenters and shipbuilders have taken it all, and taken it gladly, in the face of a price of never less than \$40 for native timber.

"The Boxers objected somewhat and especially when it came to the lumber for coffins. These have always been made of native wood, and, as the funeral rites prescribe that the coffin shall remain tenanted in the hall of the house of the deceased for 49 days after its tenant's death, it is necessary that it should be made substantial and airtight. It is not only strongly and accurately mortised together and calked on the outside, but it is cemented inside. It goes by the name of the 'box so beautiful.' Above all else, it was considered that it must be made by Boxers, and it is by far the most profitable 'box' that they manufacture.

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"The innovation was therefore very great when it was found that the Oregon pine was being used for the coffins. This was considered the next thing to sacrilegious, and the sacrilege was actually complete when last year there appeared in the Shanghai and Peking shops coffins sent there by enterprising English manufacturers. These were offered at a price which, while bringing a good profit to the manufacturer, was much below that of the native manufacturer. A still greater profit awaited those who took the American lumber, and made coffins of it in 'American style' or in 'English style.' The Boxers refused to do any such work, and cabinet makers took it up. The profits were large, and the jealousy of the Boxers grew apace. This feeling was actuated, not only because of the monetary advantage derived over them, but, far more, because their long time rights had been encroached upon.

"It is particularly dangerous to interfere with Chinese burial customs, and as a person as soon as he is dead has joined the ancestors, and as ancestral worship is remarkably solemn, it follows that new ideas about coffins were resented. I was bad enough to have coffins made of imported woods, worse to have them made by 'foreign devils,' and worst of all to have them offered with plate glass tops that the remains might be viewed. The mandarins refused or neglected to lay down any hard and fast prohibitory rules, and the result is that the Boxers flamed up hot and fierce, vindictive toward foreigners and toward a government that they do not consider protective. The casket, and not the glove, has been the animus and should be the sign of distinction."

CRUEL CHINESE DEVICES.

Horrible Tortures Made to Act on the Mind and Body.

The Chinese have for long been famous for the peculiarity and fiendishness of their tortures, which are still employed in the Celestial empire.

There is, to begin with, the torture of molten lead, says the London Mail. The victim is bound hand and foot with ropes, and a barber shaves his head till it is speckless. Then a cloth is bound tightly around the skull, while lead is being melted under intense heat in a pot. Binding his prisoner to an upright post until movement is impossible, the executioner removes the cloth from the skull and takes a small spoon holding one drop of the molten lead. The exposure creates a feeling of cold, and before this has died away the drop of lead falls upon the bared head, eating into the flesh.

Another favorite torture acts upon the mind and the palate. All the prisoner's food and drink is tainted with a peculiar, all pervading flavor. It is never absent. The victim in all probability believes that he is being slowly poisoned, and, moreover, the constant recurrence of the flavor in everything he touches creates nausea. In a third torture, that of the white bird, the prisoner is bound in a sitting posture at the foot of a tree. His ankles are secured in a species of stocks. He can see his legs as far as the ankles, but he cannot see what goes on at the other side of the stocks, where his feet project. A little distance above the toes a little rod of wood, like a bird's perch, is placed. On the perch is a white bird with a strong and piercing beak. In that position it is starved, until sooner or later it begins to eat the toes and feet of the agonized victim.

Horsehoof Who Wants War.

A Topeka horsehoof is exultant over the fact that war in China is a settled fact. It seems strange that a Topeka smith would want war in a country as many miles away as China, but he says it's money in his pocket. "In the last three years, since the Spanish war and the Boer war have been going on, I have made \$1,000 a year shoeing shippers," said Arthur Massey to a reporter of the Topeka Capital. He explained that "shippers" are horses bought for shipment. During the last three years Topeka has been a shipping point for hundreds of horses that have gone to England, the Transvaal and for use in the United States army. They all had to be properly shod before being shipped.

DIRECTORY OF THE SKY.

How the Astronomers Are Making Photographs of All the Stars.

At a congress held in Paris in 1887 it was decided that the end of the nineteenth century should see the making of a great catalogue of all the stars in the sky upon a scale of completeness and precision surpassing anything previously attempted, says The International Monthly. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of such a work, for upon our star catalogues depends ultimately the entire structure of astronomical science.

The work was far too vast for the powers of an observatory alone. Therefore the whole sky, from pole to pole, was divided into eight belts or zones of approximately equal area, and each of these was assigned to a single observatory to be photographed. A series of telescopes was specially constructed, so that every part of the work should be done with the same type of instrument. As far as possible, an attempt was made to secure uniformity of methods and particularly a uniform scale of precision. To cover the entire sky upon the plan proposed no less than 44,108 negatives are required, and most of these have now been finished. The further measurement of the pictures and the drawing up of a vast printed star catalogue are also well under way. One of the participating observatories, that at Potsdam, Germany, has just published the first volume of its part of the catalogue. It is estimated that this observatory alone will require 20 quarto volumes to contain merely the final results of its work on the catalogue. Altogether not fewer than 2,000,000 stars will find place in this our latest directory of the heavens.

Russian Dislike of Tunnels.

There are naturally a number of sweeping curves through the Urals, but all tunneling has been avoided, says Cassier's Magazine. The writer did not see a single tunnel in the Ural range. It is a remarkable fact that during the Transsiberian railway inspection the writer did not observe a tunnel anywhere, and even after continuing the inspection right into the heart of Russia, about 2,000 miles more of line had been covered before he saw the first tunnel. This was near Tyfa, not far from the illustrious Tolstoy's home, and it was while responding to a prearranged invitation from le grande Russe that the writer came across this, the first tunnel noted, after 6,000 miles of overland railway inspection.

A Russian railway engineer would sooner blow up a small mountain than make a tunnel, leaving a yawning chasm between the rocks, with two "streaks of rust" at the bottom thereof as a souvenir of his activity; or, if he finds that after going to the mountain the mountain is not likely to yield to him, his instructions are to circumvent it by a long detour. Anything to avoid tunneling! The primary aversion to tunnels in Russia is not alone their first cost, but their subsequent cost; for tunnels, like houses, always have "something the matter with them."

There's Nothing New.

Almost all of man's inventions have been foreshadowed by nature. The hypodermic syringe with which the physician injects morphine into a patient's arm has its counterpart in the sting of a bee. The tunnel borer is an adaptation of the work of the teredo, or shipworm. The principle of the balloon is found in certain fishes. The paper making industry is paralleled in the building of a wasp's nest. In the mechanism of a man's body there are joints and levers similar to those used in engines. The automatic oiling of surfaces which rub together in an engine is on the same plan as the lubrication of joints in our bodies. Man's nervous system resembles the telegraph in its mode of working. The ball bearings of a bicycle or automobile are not so very dissimilar to the ball joints of human hips and shoulders. The principle of the lever was foreshadowed in the long bones of the human body.

Disease Germs in Skirts.

That long skirts are a serious menace to public health has apparently been proved by Dr. Casagrandi, a distinguished scientist of Rome. At a congress which was held in the Eternal City the other day he told his fellow colleagues that he had made some simple experiments which had convinced him that the fashion of wearing trailing skirts ought at once to be abandoned.

He had, he said, employed a number of women wearing long skirts to walk for one hour through the streets of the city, and after their promenade was over he had taken their skirts and had submitted them to a careful examination. As a result he had found on each skirt large colonies of noxious germs, including those of influenza, consumption, typhoid fever and tetanus. The bacilli of minor diseases were also well represented on each skirt.

Effects of Cannonades on the Ear.

In an article in the Teilschrift fur Ohrenheilkunde on the effect of cannonades upon the ear Dr. Muller says in 96 drums of ears examined before, and after a bombardment he found notable changes in 44. In 37 other cases there was only a redness at the margin of the drum. In 7 cases there was bleeding, in 40 cases the hearing of a tuning fork was dulled and in 26 the hearing of speech. Officers who in the past had often become dull of hearing and troubled with noises. The graver defects are only found in persons whose ears were not in a normal state before the firing began. The practical conclusion is that only men with perfectly normal ears should be admitted into the artillery.

CRACK FIREMEN GO ABROAD.

Kansas City Team, Which Will Represent Us at the Paris Exposition Tournament.

BY ANDREW DOWNS.

An international firemen's tournament is to be held at the Paris exposition during the third week in August. Fire fighters from all over the world are to participate in the contests. The United States is to be represented by a crack company of picked men from Kansas City.

This team recently started for Paris in charge of George C. Hale, chief of the Kansas City fire department. For many years the firemen of this country have held the reputation of being the best fire fighters in the world, and it is expected that at the coming tournament our representatives will win official recognition of their prowess.

Chief Hale has held his present position for 20 years, and is reckoned as one of the most expert firemen in the country. He has made a deep study of fire fighting, having almost reduced it to an exact science. He is the inventor of the water towers which are now used in all American cities and which have made possible the successful fighting of fires in tall buildings.

Chief Hale is a pleasant faced man of medium height and modest manners. He wears a gold and diamond badge worth \$3,000, which the people of Kansas City gave him in 1893 when he set out with his team for London.

The crew which Chief Hale has taken with him consists of 14 men picked from the Kansas City fire department. Each man is a specialist in his way. "Every one of them," said Chief Hale before sailing, "has had six or seven years' experience, and some of them have been with me for 15 years. We have been drilling for this event for a year and a half, and we are confident of winning the international contests. We shall exhibit at the tour-

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

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Correspondence Solicited.

Take the turnip away from England, and the sheep would have to go also.

There are but few weeds which sheep will not hold in check or completely exterminate if given the chance.

The best peach crop in ten years is now ripening in all the peach growing sections. This most delicious fruit will be within the reach of all this season.

The July government crop report shows that the crops of hay, spring wheat and rye are deficient this year. All other crops are up to the average.

The drink of cold water from the deep well, which is so pleasant and refreshing to the toiler on a hot day, is none the less so to his tired and sweaty horse.

A 3-year-old heifer—a Holstein—tested at the Cornell university station this summer, shows up with a record of 26 pounds of butter for seven consecutive days' milking.

Wheat is 8 per cent, corn 20 per cent and cotton 66 per cent higher than one year ago. Agriculture is at last getting a share of the general financial prosperity which prevails the country over.

It is all right for a woman to go through her husband's pants every little while, not so much to see what she can find in the pockets as to see if there are not some buttons off and some small rips which need mending.

It seems strange that any sensible man would ever seek the office of road supervisor, but still lots of men think it an honor to get such an office. A man never really gets to know his neighbors until he has held this office.

Blue jays have become so destructive of the eggs of other birds in some portions of California that an organized raid has been made on them by the sportsmen in one locality, 1,150 jays being shot in one day by a party of hunters.

The Grout bill, providing for a 10 cent tax on oleomargarine colored to resemble butter, which was not reached before congress adjourned, will come to a vote early in December. It is said 200 of the 353 representatives in the lower house of congress are pledged to support the bill.

A Vermont farmer told an Iowa farmer that he had a row of corn one and one-half miles long on his Vermont farm. The Hawkeye man disputed the truth of this statement and a bet was made. The Vermont man won the money, for on a little mound on his farm he had planted a row of corn spirally from the bottom to the top.

The wrens who have been housekeeping in a tin can nailed up to the side of the wood shed no sooner turned out one family of eight little brown worms than they concluded they would keep house some more and are now working on a second edition. This is very discouraging work for the worms and slugs in the garden where these little detectives work.

We sometimes see in the papers criticisms of the woman who will spend her time in canning fruits when they can be bought so cheaply in the market. Home canned fruit is 100 per cent better than that put up by the canneries unless the very choicest brands of canned goods are bought, in which case it is far cheaper to do the work at home. Possibly canned corn, beans and tomatoes it is better to buy, but the fruit should be canned at the home if possible.

WORK OR STARVE.

It looks funny to see a full grown and full feathered young bird hanging around one of its parents and letting such parent provide all its food for it, but it is not a bit funnier than to see a big clump of a boy smoking a cigarette and getting three square meals a day provided by the toil of his old father, or a young woman who lets her mother do the family washing while she plays a Strauss waltz on the piano or works the head of a pug dog on a dolly. The time soon comes when the old bird makes the young one hunt for its food or starve, and the same policy could be well employed by many a father or mother.

THE KICKING COW.

If a man values happiness while he lives and wants a decent place in the hereafter, he should not keep a kicking cow. Such a beast knocks all the dignity and respectability out of a man, affronts and frets him, begets the most original profanity and wears a fellow's patience all out. Such cows were not made to be milked. They are good only for beef or as wet nurses. Give such a beast two good strong calves and let her kick all she wants to. When a man in good and regular church standing has been kicked over, deluged with milk and rolled in the cow manure of the barn, he is in a hard fix. He should either quit the church or get rid of the cow.

Before a man is 50 he cheerfully gives days to get dollars, and after that time he is just as ready to give dollars to get days to live.

The wheat crop of this country will be about 500,000,000 bushels this year, or 125,000,000 bushels less than the maximum amount ever raised.

We would rather have to drive a horse which balks once in a while than one which persists in getting its tail over the lines in fly time and holding it there.

We saw a few days since 40 acres of good corn going to market in one 20 ton car. Instead of corn, however, it was 22 fine fat steers who had eaten up the cornfield.

Germany knows how to raise a better crop of potatoes than does the United States. Seven million five hundred thousand acres in potatoes in that country averaged 175 bushels to the acre last year.

Twenty-five per cent of the egg is of nutritive value and the food value of ten eggs is just equal to that of a pound of good beef. Thus eggs at 1 cent apiece are the food equivalent of beef at 10 cents a pound.

America produces the cheapest ton of coal, ton of pig iron, pound of butter, beef and pork, the cheapest bushel of wheat, oats and corn and pays the highest wages in the matter of their production of any country on earth.

In Ireland and Belgium a period of not less than ten years is allowed to intervene before a second crop of flax is taken from a field, and still there are plenty of men who each year in this country make the foolish attempt to follow flax with flax.

He Was "Swiped."

He sat in the reading room of a Chicago hotel with a notebook and pencil in his hand, and after wetting the pencil on his tongue a dozen times without writing anything he turned to the man on his left and said:

"I want to get at an expression, but can't think of it. I want something synonymous with avalanche."

"Would landslide do?"

"I've got that."

"In what sense are you going to use it?"

"Well, I'm running for alderman at a special election in my town, and I want to make a memorandum of how it resulted."

"Oh, I see. You could say you were snowed under."

"Yes, but that's hardly strong enough."

"Buried out of sight."

"That's better, but lacks strength."

"How badly were you beaten?"

"By over 300, where I ought to have had 50 majority."

"Then I should put it that you were literally swiped off the face of the earth."

"That's good—that's the idea. That's strong and euphonious and has rhythm in it. Yes; I was on the ticket and sure of election. I had \$500 up that I had a walkover. I was swiped, and there are not enough of my mangled remains left to fill a tumble. Thank you, sir—literally swiped off the face of the earth and be hanged to me!"—Washington Post.

A Complimented Flag.

The Spanish royal standard is most complicated. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence: In 1378 Charles the Bold dipped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, count of Barcelona, and drew them down the count's golden shield in token of his appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, became the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Aragon, and its arms were taken by that kingdom.

Now to the royal standard: In the first quarter or upper left hand part of the flag are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half by the arms of Aragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the quarter (directly under the first) shows the Austrian colors, the lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the black lion of Flanders; the upper third of the fourth quarter shows the checkers, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that!

Giving Him a Hint.

"John," she said softly, "have you been saying anything about me to mother lately?"

"No," replied John. "Why do you ask?"

"Because she said this morning that she believed you were on the eve of proposing to me. Now, I do not wish you to speak to mother when you have anything of that kind to say. Speak to me, and I'll manage the business with mother."

And John said he would.

Cancer

There are never any external signs of Cancer until the blood is polluted and the system thoroughly contaminated by this deadly virulent poison. Then a sore or ulcer appears on some part of the body; it may be small and harmless looking at first, but as the cancerous cells form and are deposited by the blood near the sore, it increases in size and severity, with sharp shooting pains. No matter how often the sore is removed by the surgeon's knife or flesh destroying plasters, another comes and is worse. The real disease is in the blood, and the treatment must begin there. The poisoned blood must be invigorated and purified, and when this is done cancerous cells can no longer form and the sore will heal natural y and permanently.

Mrs. Sarah M. Keeling, 21 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 47 years old and for three years have suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time made a complete cure. I have gained in flesh, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, am enjoying perfect health."

SSS overcomes this destructive poison and removes every vestige of it from the system, makes new, rich blood, strengthens the body and builds up the general health.

If you have a suspicious sore, or have inherited any blood taint, send for our free book on Cancer, and write to our medical department for any information or advice wanted; we make no charge for this service. Your letter will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be held in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr. Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs \$3.75 a pound, and another costs \$2.05 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a barrel, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make large profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over \$400,000 a month, throughout the country, and in his hands.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in one of our lots.

\$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent, or more if you invest with us.

Lots from \$150 to \$600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

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TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Eastward.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Westward.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Eastward.

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Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Westward.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

Eastward.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound.

Main Line.

Standard Time.

A.M. P.M.

Standard Time.

A.M. P.M.

Standard Time.

A.M. P.M.

Standard Time.

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Standard Time.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
90 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

Bryan's speech of acceptance is said to deal almost wholly with imperialism. A clause is devoted to free silver, but this issue is treated in a perfunctory manner and the burden of the speech is foreign acquisition of territory by conquest as wrong in principle and contrary to the policy of the republic. Bryan ought to be profoundly thankful to Dewey and the Spanish war for giving him something to write about. Every one knows, however, that the issue of imperialism is nothing but a kicking up of dust to hide free silver.

A correspondent of the Canton News-Democrat wants to know when the convention is to be held for the purpose of placing in nomination a Democratic candidate for Congress from this district, or if the congressional committee "intends holding this convention after the November election." This last question is more pertinent than might appear on the surface. So far Democratic candidates are not falling over each other in their desire to run against Congressman Taylor, and the Democratic congressional committee might spare itself an embarrassing situation by allowing itself to forget that a convention is in order.

Among the big guns who have been invited to take part in the state Democratic campaign is ex-Senator Hill, of New York, who is expected to make four speeches, to be delivered in Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati. The Ohio State Journal recalls the fact that the last time Hill spoke in Ohio was in the congressional campaign of 1890, when he was imported to make speeches for the late Hon. John G. Warwick, of this city, against McKinley, the result of which defeated McKinley in a gerrymandered district, but made him governor and afterwards President of the United States. If Hill can do as well for some other Ohio Republican he will be welcomed.

Word comes from Paris that in the higher rank of cotton textiles our exhibits rival those of Europe. Nothing better than lawns, percales, zephyrs, organdies and mercerized goods are found at the exhibition, we are told. It was not long ago when it was generally believed on both sides of the water that while America made very good sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, etc., we must go to the other side for fine fabrics and that it would probably always be so. This change has been wrought by effective duties. Americans found that it paid to produce these materials. Our McKinleys, Aldriches and Dingleys insisted upon giving and continuing duties to fine cottons that would afford real protection. The results are before us and before the world and are acknowledged by foreign journals.

Bryan would give absolute independence to the Philippines. This, of course, means that the flag shall be furled and the army recalled. The Democratic presidential candidate has not yet explained how this can be done. Among the constitutional provisions to which he affects to cling there is none for alienating American territory. If there is one constitutional argument against acquiring territory there are a dozen against abandoning territory. The rebellion settled that question. There has never been any talk about abandoning Texas, Alaska, Kentucky or Ohio. Methods of administration are legitimate questions for party differences, but to deny a fact solemnized by treaty and ratified by congress is to betray unpardonable ignorance of the powers and functions of the government.

With the exception of two years, years productive of distress, hunger, bankruptcy and panic, the destiny of the United States has been partially or entirely under the control of the Republican party ever since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. During these forty years the country has advanced by leaps and bounds in population, wealth, and material, social and intellectual development. The trans-Mississippi region has been converted from buffalo ranges to imperial states, bridges have been thrown across mighty rivers, railways have been built over the mountains, schools without number have been established, colleges have been endowed, human liberty has been extended, and the verdict of the ballot has been respected (in Republican states). The nation has at present a deeper hold on the affections of its citizens than ever before, and compels new

The Democratic-Populist candidate for the presidency has been duly notified of his nomination, and in a speech which took him an hour and a half to deliver, has accepted the nomination. President McKinley took half an hour to make his response to the address of the chairman of the notification committee at Canton, but this was only natural. Every promise made by the Republican candidate previous to his election in 1896 has been fulfilled. The people are busy and happy and it took only a few words to assure them that existing prosperity will continue under Republican rule. With Mr. Bryan it was different. It required more than the usual amount of word jugglery to present any good arguments in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket. Four years ago Bryan told the people that untold misery would be the result of their failure to make him president of the United States. This prediction has not been verified in any particular. It is not surprising, therefore, that the champion of adversity should take forty pages of typewritten manuscript in which to set forth the newly discovered reasons why anyone should vote for him.

THE NAVAL SERVICE FOR BOYS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

Every year one hears of some boy fifteen years or so of age, who has "stopped school." No particular reason accounts for his quitting, only he did not want to go any longer. In most cases his parents are more than willing to send him through the public schools, but to an extent he "rules the roost" and does as he likes about the school business. For a time after this step he may be seen about the hotel corners when he is not a companion for the village hostlers. Generally this is the start of a young boy on a pathway of general uselessness, if not viciousness. The writer can point to a dozen or more examples in this town of men, who as boys were bright and clever as any of their mates but who are not filling that sphere which might have been theirs if they had not been foolish and thrown away opportunity for education and culture. A circular came into the hands of the writer a short time ago which has inspired this communication. If only these boys who have become too clever for our public schools could be placed under care of Uncle Sam in his naval service they would be forced to become something and somebody in spite of themselves. This pamphlet can be obtained by anyone from the navy department, Washington, by postal application for "Circular Relating to the Enlistment of Boys in the United States Naval Service." Boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years may, only with consent of parent or guardian, be enlisted to serve until 21. Each boy must be generally sound in physique and able to read and write. On presenting himself for enlistment the candidate must be accompanied by his parent or duly appointed guardian, else account for their absence.

Each boy must sign voluntarily an agreement to serve until 21, but in case of dissatisfaction discharge may be purchased on certain terms. It costs nothing to enlist and the rate of pay starts at \$9 per month and may be raised to \$15 and \$21 after a tour of service in a cruising training ship. Upon expiration of this enlistment he will, if recommended, receive an honorable discharge, and upon re-enlistment within four months from date of honorable discharge will receive four months' extra pay of his rating when discharged, and an addition of \$1.36 per month to his future pay. These boys or apprentices, as they are dubbed, are transferred to sea-going vessels to fill vacancies as fast as they become proficient and their service is required. It is a fine training, both physical and mental, for a boy. They have lessons to prepare. They can become petty but not commissioned officers. All commissioned officers in the United States navy must first have passed through the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. This fact that their superiors are gentlemen of culture and training commends itself. After an enlistment of this kind a young man ought to command an excellent salary as an under officer in the merchant service of the lakes or ocean.

A glance at a picture of the apprentices serving on the "Oregon" at Santiago will give an idea of what grade of youngsters take advantage of this training. One of the now leading dentists in Canton is a graduate naval apprentice. When a boy he too became "smart," and his father promptly packed him off to the navy, where boys do as they are told or are made to smart. Such are the new ships and improvements that are constantly being added to our navy that this is a grand opportunity and a thing in which anyone might be proud to be even taking a boy's part. The point of enlistment for apprentices nearest Massillon is the "Richmond," Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Pa. CONSTANT READER.

Forty Years Among the Cannibals

The French adventurer who was a captive among cannibals in Central Africa for forty years has decided to write a book, which will no doubt prove interesting. We can sympathize with his release from his terrible captivity, which must have been as joyous as that of a man who finds himself suddenly released from the captivity of a refracted stomach by that peerless remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has done more to promote health than any other in existence. This is the medicine to take if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. Don't fail to give it a trial. Ask for Hostetter's, and do not accept a substitute. The genuine has private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle.

THE MASONIC PIGNON

Invitations and Programmes Issued on Monday.

Invitations and programmes for the annual reunion and basket picnic of Stark county Masonic lodges, to be held at Meyer's lake, south side, on August 15, were issued Monday by the committee. All Stark county Masons, their families and the widows and orphans of Masons are invited to attend. Among the amusements the committee promises to provide will be a boat race, a tug-of-war between members of the Louisville and Canal Fulton lodges, a fat men's race and a race for Masons' sons under 21 years of age. These events will take place in the morning. The baseball game between Massillon and Canton Masons will occur at 8 o'clock. Seven innings will be played. Suitable prizes will be awarded the winners of the contests.

Dinner will be served at 12 o'clock. Hot coffee, lemonade and milk will be provided by the committee on refreshments. A short programme, consisting of vocal and orchestral musical selections, will be rendered in the afternoon, beginning at 1:30 o'clock, and at its conclusion the address of the day will be delivered by Dr. A. B. Riker, of Alliance, president of Mt. Union college. There will be dancing at the Lake hotel after 8 p. m. The Massillon representatives on the various committees are Z. T. Baltzly, A. H. Coleman, Dr. N. W. Culbertson, C. A. Rudy, William Yost and David Atwater.

THE TRADES UNIONS

Assembly Picnic Committee Takes Action.

I. COWAN TO COME HERE.

The Well-known Unionist Will Deliver a Lecture on August 18—Mine Workers' Officials to Make a Tour—Affairs of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The Labor Day picnic committee of the Trades and Labor Assembly met on Sunday, and made more progress toward the completion of arrangements. The programme will probably be prepared by Thursday evening, when it will be submitted to the assembly for its approval. The sub-committee on sports has dropped some dark hints of what it will contribute to the programme, but refuses to make any statements of just what the new features will be. A speaker has not yet been engaged for the day.

Isaac Cowan, of New York, formerly of Cleveland, national organizer of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening, August 18, at the corner of Charles and Erie streets, south of the opera house block. Mr. Cowan will talk in the interest of his organization, being desirous of securing a sufficient number of names for the forming of a union here. He will also discuss labor matters in general. Mr. Cowan is said to be a forcible and entertaining speaker.

On Labor Day, State President Haskins, of Murray, and Executive Committeeman Morgan, of East Greenville, will start on a tour in the interest of the United Mine Workers of America. They are hopeful of unionizing many.

THE STEELWORKERS' HOPE.

Massillon members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are hopeful that an agreement as to wages will be reached with the Republic Steel Company by September 1, for, judging from the extensive repairs made at the local mill, a better season than the last is to be expected.

DISPLACING THE LABORER.

John Jenkins, recording secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, and a student of labor and economic questions, who recently returned from a several weeks' sojourn in the Mahoning valley, was there given an opportunity to inspect the labor-saving machinery at the great steel and iron plants. "The most recent inventions," said he, "do not greatly affect skilled labor; it is the common laborer who is displaced."

A. JONES AND J. HADNOT.

They Are the Injured of Two Steel Works Accidents.

Albert Jones, employed at the steel works, sustained a severe burn Tuesday morning, molten iron being accidentally poured into one of his shoes by a fellow workman. Jones resides in Weber street. At about the same time, at the steel works, Joseph Hadnot fell 48 feet from a traveling crane, breaking some of the bones of his left hand and injuring his right arm and shoulder. Dr. Gans attended both men.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LAND OF HIS BIRTH

Max Kneffler on Germany as It Was and Now Is.

IMPORTING FOREIGN LABOR

A Score of Years Ago Nothing of This Sort Was Done—Notwithstanding This Fact, Wages are Higher Than They Have Been for Years—People With the Kaiser.

Max Kneffler, of 30 Paul alley, who spent the past three months in Germany, has returned from the land of his birth with a variety of impressions in which surprise, pleasure and regret are curiously mingled. "Surprise and pleasure," said Mr. Kneffler today, "I felt over the fact that the country is advancing with the times, and the additional fact that wages are twice as high there now as when I came to America. My regret is that the employers of labor there have adopted the plan of importing cheap foreign labor, a class that can never be of service to the country. These men work for lower wages than the native element, and while they haven't yet seriously affected the home labor, there's no telling how soon thousands more may be imported. In the three towns in the vicinity of and including Haegingin, in Prussia, my old home, there are 3,000 men imported because they'll work cheap. When I left Germany there was nothing of this kind. It was a land of Germans. It's a sad sign when the bringing in of cheap foreign labor takes place.

"In Germany now \$1.50 a day is paid for common labor. The workday is of twelve hours. In the mines the men work but eight hours. Their pay is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day. Clothing and shoes are cheaper over there than here, but meat and bread are dearer. Work over there is steadier than here. I do not think that, improved as conditions are in Germany, the land will ever be a comparison with the United States, though it's a fact that there is little immigrating from Germany to this country. I learned while at various ports and on the ships that the people who are coming to this country now are Russian Jews mainly.

"There is one thing about German cities which I think take them far ahead of those of this country. That is the paved streets. In cities of this size all the streets are graded and paved. The traffic is not on the bare stone or brick, but on a hardened layer of earth on top of a hard foundation of a hard substance. In this manner the noise of travel and the damage to horse's feet, so much complained of here, are reduced very much. In my home town, which is the size of Canton, many public buildings and general improvements have been made."

"Although I had heard much of the Socialist movement in Germany before I left, nowhere that I went could I find people who talked about it much, and everywhere everybody seemed to be devoted to the kaiser. I learned that his treatment of the poorer classes has made him one of the most popular rulers the country has ever had, and I think that that is responsible for the decline of Socialistic talk. The whole country seems to be standing with William in the present situation, and whatever he does the populace feels will be right."

Mr. Kneffler did not visit the exposition. He heard everywhere he went that it would not bear comparison with the Chicago fair, and many people said it was a waste of money to see it. This talk decided him.

POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY.

Not Enough Entries to Warrant Holding Road Race on Wednesday.

The seventeen-mile road race, which the Massillon cycle club had arranged for Wednesday, and for which the prizes were announced last week, has been postponed until Monday. Members of the committee stated on Monday evening that the tardiness with which riders entered the race was responsible for the postponement. As it was, the number of entries were not equal to the number of prizes that had been offered for positions, and under these circumstances, and in justice to the business men from whom subscriptions were received, the club did not deem it proper to proceed with their previously announced intention.

For the convenience of all concerned, and in order to allow riders to train over the official course, the latter is announced as follows: Beginning on South Erie street, opposite Hotel Sailer, south on Erie to Wetmore, east on Wetmore to East, south on East to Richville avenue, on Richville road to Rousch corner, east to Navarre road, north to Massillon over Erie street to Plum, Plum to Mill, Mill to Oak, Oak to Erie, over the same course. The finish will be made at the Hotel Sailer. The riders will be started at 4 o'clock.

WAS ROBBED OF \$210.

That is the Claim of A. Sorg, Who Sold his Shop Monday.

A. Sorg, on Monday, sold his Clay street carriage and repair shop to a firm to be known as J. L. Meckel & Son, formerly of New Berlin. At 9:30 Monday night, he says, he went to his West Tremont street home with \$210 in his pocket, which he claims he hid back of a dresser. Tuesday morning, he states, he awoke to find the back door of his residence open and his money gone. The matter was not reported to the police.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

W. & L. E. Train Runs Down a Foreigner at Terminal Junction.

Ed Wonderland, a foreigner, had a narrow escape from instant death near Terminal Junction, on Saturday, by being struck by W. & L. E. second sixty, out of Columbia, in charge of Conductor Frank Folwell, of this city. The train was running about twenty-five miles an hour when it struck Wonderland, who was walking along the tracks. He was pitched over an embankment, and when the crew went back, instead of beholding his mangled remains, they were greeted with a volley of denunciations of railways in general from Wonderland, who had escaped with but a few scratches and some torn clothes.

THE STRIKE IS ON.

The Sailer Refuse Cigar-makers' Demands.

MEN DROP THEIR TOOLS.

It is Rumored That the Brewery Workers Intend to Withdraw From the Trades and Labor Assembly, Being Dissatisfied with Recent Arbitration—The Typos' Session.

The Massillon branch of the International Cigar-makers' Association, whose demand for an increase in wages of fifty cents a thousand cigars has been endorsed by a majority of the locals of the United States and Canada, as required by the laws of the union, has served official notice upon their employers. All but the Sailer Brothers have agreed to pay the prices. Sailer Brothers were waited upon by a committee of cigar-makers composed of George Schneider, Conrad Schaeffer, William Oster and Andrew Paul, Monday evening. The conference resulted in no agreement, the Sailer declaring that they would shut down their works before paying the increased rate. The union, at the Monday evening meeting, thereupon called out the members employed at the Sailer manufactory and admonished all union men not to take their places. The Sailer factory is the largest in the city. When working with a full force, twelve cigar-makers and a number of helpers are employed. The shop is idle today.

A. G. Sailer, of the firm, Tuesday morning stated that they could not sell cigars at a profit if compelled to pay the proposed scale and that it would be cheaper for them to close down the factory entirely. He further said that at present they had no intention of resuming in the future, but would probably go out of business. He declined to make any statement in regard to the report that hereafter the business would be of a jobbing nature. Members of the local organization claim that they had the lowest price bill in the state and that, with the advance, their rates will be far below those in effect in many other cities.

According to the new bill of prices, manufacturers are obliged to pay \$7.50 a thousand for scrap-filled cigars, and \$8 a thousand for the seed cigars, the old prices having been \$7 and \$7.50 respectively.

MORE TROUBLE FEARED.

The Massillon local of the United Brewery Workers has declined to accept Clarence Maugher as a member, and there is reason to believe that it is the intention of the branch to withdraw from the Trades and Labor Assembly. It is reported that the vote on Maugher's application stood 13 against and 2 in favor. All the officials and members of the union decline to make any statement. The brewery workers were dissatisfied with the decision recently rendered by the Trades and Labor Assembly's board of arbitration in the difficulty with the Finlay Brewing Company. At that time the brewery workers wanted F. A. Vogt, the brewing company's local agent, to discharge Clarence Maugher, who, though not a member of the union, was willing to join, and substitute an unemployed member of the organization. Mr. Vogt refused, and the matter was arbitrated, the decision being that the union should accept Maugher as a member and that Mr. Vogt should be permitted to retain his services.

These two classes are the grades manufactured most extensively in Massillon, retailing in price from two for five cents to five cents each. For the more expensive grades, or for a brand of peculiar form or greater length, a larger amount is paid. The increase in the price of every grade is based upon the fifty-cents a thousand advanced on the cheaper grades. The old price bill gives \$7 and \$7.50 as the prices for scrap-filled and seed cigars, respectively.

MEETING OF THE TYPOS.

The Massillon chapter of the International Typographical Union met on Monday evening, C. H. Daniels presiding. It was decided to take part in the Labor Day demonstration and to take part in the dress parade, in which all unionists are to appear in the working garb peculiar to their trades. The secretary was instructed to request the Canton brethren to unite with them on that day. Communications were received from Senator Hanna, Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Representative Taylor in reply to the union's recent petition for a commutation of the sentence of Lieutenant Crawford, sent to a California military prison for showing leniency to "bull pen" prisoners during the recent Idaho mining trouble. All stated that the matter had been looked into and that the sentence had been reduced from thirteen to six and one-half years, provided the lieutenant's conduct continues good.

NEWS OF CANTON.

A Republican League is Being Organized.

A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The Expenses of the Fairmount Children's Home for the Past Six Months were \$10,255.11—An Alliance Woman Wants Damages for a Beating—Other News.

CANTON, Aug. 8.—At a meeting of the Canton Republicans held in the McKinley block, on Tuesday evening, a constitution and by-laws were adopted for an organization which is to be known as the Canton Republican League. Officers for the league will be elected at the next meeting which is to be held on next Tuesday evening. The qualifications for admission are broad, all voters and young men over eighteen years of age being eligible. The charter will be held open for applicants for membership until the first Wednesday in November, after which time an initiation fee of \$1, besides the regular membership fee of \$1 per year, will be charged. The league was organized with the view of furthering the interests of the party in the city, and to take an active part in the coming campaign. Committees are at work securing members from every precinct in the city.

The county commissioners and Deputy Auditor Zimmerman have returned from Alliance, where they met Auditor Adams and the commissioners of Columbiana county and effected the semi-annual settlement as to the expenses of the Fairmount Children's Home. The cost of maintaining the latter for the six months from February 1 to August 1 was \$10,255.11. Of this amount, Stark county bears three-fifths and Columbiana county two-fifths.

Hannah E. Weaver, of Alliance, with J. D. Lewis as her attorney, has filed a petition in common pleas court asking for damages from James Clair to the amount of \$1,000. The plaintiff alleges that on July 29, 1900, the defendant assaulted and beat her, inflicting damages on her person in the sum asked for.

The Canton Savings and Loan company has begun suit against Lucy Saxton, Herbert Saxton and the Novelty Iron works, to foreclose a mortgage on certain property possessed by the two first named plaintiffs, on which \$2,978.75 remains unpaid. They allege that the third named plaintiff asserts some claim to the property in question and ask that the court may compel the latter concern to set up its claim.

Will has been filed for probate in the estate of the late Lovina Ellery, of Massillon.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. REBECCA WATKINS.

Mrs. Rebecca Watkins, wife of David Watkins, died at her home, 71 Third street, at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, after an illness of seven weeks. She was 24 years of age. Mrs. Watkins is survived by her husband and two children. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. A postmortem examination was today conducted by Drs. Culbertson, Gans, Humphrey and Irene Hardy, and it was found that death was due to a tumor in the breast.

BOARD IS ORGANIZED.

Decennial Equalizers Now Ready to Begin Work.

The city decennial board of equalization organized in the mayor's court room Monday evening by electing Josiah Clutz, president; John Doddridge, vice president, and C. W. Zimmerman, secretary. The other members are T. W. Morgan, Peter Kooztz and Charles Evans. Auditor Reed met with the board and gave instructions as to how it should proceed with its work. The reports of the district assessors will be turned over to the board next Monday morning, when it will begin its regular sessions. The council chamber will be the meeting place.

REMOUNTED HIS WHEEL.

A Cyclist Knocks Jacob Hering Down and Then Rides On.

Jacob Hering, who resides in East Tremont street, had his right hip badly fractured at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening at the intersection of Erie and South streets in a collision with an unknown cyclist who approached from the rear. The latter was thrown from his wheel, but immediately remounted without stopping to ascertain the extent of Mr. Hering's injuries. Mr. Hering is 55 years of age. Dr. Humphrey, who was called in attendance, says that the injury will confine him to his home for some months.

A RECORD BREAKER.

A Fast Run Between Columbia and Huron Saturday.

One of the best runs within the recollection of Massillon railway men was made on the W. & L. E., between Columbia and Huron on Saturday. The entire distance of 86 miles between the two places was covered in three hours and forty-five minutes. The train was a double header, in charge of Conductor Worthington, and the engines at the head were Nos. 81 and 169, Engineers Allen and Laylin, respectively, being at the throttles. The train carried 1,800 tons.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. C. C. Craig is a New Philadelphia visitor.

Miss Nellie Grapewine is visiting in Cleveland.

Z. T. Baltzy is a business visitor in Cleveland.

Ralph Hipp and Miss Emma Hipp are visiting in Pittsburg.

John E. Miller, of this city, has been granted a pension of \$24.

Mrs. W. G. Roseman and children are visiting in New Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. R. Skinner left for New York on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burns are spending a vacation with relatives in Uhrichsville.

W. D. Benedict, who has been at Mt. Clemens for the past four weeks, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Plant have returned from a several weeks' visit with friends in Alliance.

Miss Addie Murray has returned from a short visit with relatives in Dalton and East Greenville.

Miss Lucy Holeman, of Oberlin, is visiting at the Howard Garrigues residence, in Cedar street.

Miss Emma Pumphrey, of Freeport is a guest at the home of her brother, Dr. R. J. Pumphrey.

Three thousand people attended the Weiner woods meeting between Wilmot and Beach City, last Sunday.

The United States pottery at Wells-ville was partially destroyed by fire Monday afternoon, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

The annual picnic of Otterbein circuit, U. B. church, will be held in the Smith grove, two miles east of Navarre, on Saturday, August 18.

A basket of luscious harvest apples excited the admiration of all who saw and tasted them at THE INDEPENDENT office today. The apples came from the farm of E. D. Doll, west of the city.

About twenty-five Massillonians, among them Mayor Jacob J. Wise, who is a delegate from the Massillon lodge, went to New Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, to attend the Elks' doings for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eggert left last evening for Rondan, Ont., where they will spend the remainder of August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lowe and Master John Lowe, who spent the last week at Rondan, Canada, arrived home yesterday.

The August meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of D. F. Helman, six miles south of Canton, on Wednesday, August 15. Margaret Rockhill, Secretary.

Drs. Gans and Pease were called to McDonaldsville, on Monday, to attend a young man named Essig, who had a hand injured by being caught in a cylinder of a threshing machine. The removal of the little finger and a portion of the hand back of the finger was necessary.

A pension of \$12 per month has been granted to Claud Cass, of Akron, who belonged to Company B, Eighth Ohio regiment. Cass was the only member of the regiment who saw no service in Cuba. He was taken sick with pneumonia soon after leaving home and has not recovered.

The committee soliciting funds for the new West Side M. E. church reports excellent success. The construction of the church is well under way, the rafters being now in position. Contractor Engelman, of Navarre, has charge of the work.

Two hundred and forty-seven Massillonians left the city at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning on a special Pennsylvania train of nine coaches to Newcastle, Pa., where the annual Volksfest of the Lutheran churches of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio is being held today. Four hundred people were expected to join the train at Canton.

All members of the G. A. R. and ex-soldiers with their families are invited to attend the fifth annual picnic of the G. A. R. at Meyer's lake, on Saturday, August 11. The comrades from Massillon will leave on the 8:54 car. Picnickers will bring their baskets. Coffee will be furnished by the association on the grounds.

James James, aged 14 years, son of the late James James, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sunday. Dr. R. J. Pumphrey, the attending physician, has strong hopes for the child's recovery. The boy has been ill for some time, and it was thought last week that there was little chance of his becoming well. The shock produced by a statement to this effect caused the death of the boy's father last week.

Fred T. Berdan, of Toledo, who was drowned in Lake Erie on Monday night, was the Toledo agent of the Pocock Coal Company, of this city, and was well known in Massillon. Mr. Berdan met his death while attempting to save another. While out on the lake in his yacht, one of the sailors fell overboard. Mr. Berdan leaped after him to offer assistance. He succeeded in aiding the sailor to a place of safety, but could not save himself. The body was recovered Tuesday.

The African Methodist Episcopal church will, in the near future, have an open-air meeting for at least a day and evening, and possibly there may be a camp meeting of a week or ten days. The Rev. Mrs. Guinn, who is temporarily in charge of the church, expects the bishop of this district to shortly arrive in Massillon, and then definite arrangements will be made. The meeting,

which will be held in Oak Knoll, is the idea of Mrs. Guinn, who believes that it will be the means of arousing interest in religious work among the local colored people, and possibly increasing the membership of the church. The members are at present fewer in number than at any time in the past.

According to the Ohio climate and crop bulletin of the United States weather bureau for the week ending August 6 there has been little rain, much sunshine, favorable for completing hay and grain harvest and threshing; wheat mostly poor; corn, pastures, truck gardens, and forage crops making good progress, except two days in southern Ohio; tobacco favorably affected, cutting begun; late potatoes growing well; apples light in south, fair in north; clover seed light to fair.

The members of the class of '99 of the Massillon high school were entertained by William Snively, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Snively, near Bentley, five miles west of this city, on Saturday evening. The occasion was a very pleasant one, the informal musical programme which was rendered during the evening, being interspersed with social intermissions. Those participating in the programme were the Misses Jennie Archer, Mabel Hoch, Vinnie Miller and Katherine Reay, forming a famous quartette extant during school life, and the Misses Mabel Hoch and Lola List, who rendered vocal and piano solos. Lunch, served at a late hour, marked the end of the evening's festivities. The trip to the Snively residence was made in a hay wagon, which left the city park at 7 o'clock. William Snively, who is employed on the W. & L. E. railway at Jewett, spent Sunday with his parents, joining the party at the Massillon depot on Saturday evening.

WINS ALL THE HEATS

Sailer's Nellie Steps Past Stansbury's Ab Wales.

ON THE WALES SPEEDWAY.

A Large Crowd Assembles to Witness the Much Talked of Event—News of the Ball Team and the Massillon City League—Sporting Matters Generally.

The Wales speedway is not exactly what men of the turf would call fast. Yet it saw some lively stepping Tuesday evening, when Nellie, the bay mare owned by Arthur G. Sailer, won three straight quarter-mile heats from Ab Wales, A. C. Stansbury's bay colt. No one made any attempt to get the time. John Sinnock drove Mr. Stansbury's horse in the first two heats, but in the last Mr. Stansbury himself held the reins. Mr. Sailer drove all three heats. Councilman Kouth and Sewer Commissioner W. A. Pletzeker officiated as starters, and ex-Councilman Kramer recorded the finishes. The agreement between Messrs. Stansbury and Sailer was that the best three out of five heats should decide the winner. There were no bookmakers on the ground, but this fact did not prevent the exchange of considerable money.

BASEBALL CLUB'S RECORD.

The record of the Massillon baseball team up-to-date is as follows:

Club	Played	Won	Lost
Canton	10	3	7
Painesville	7	2	5
Ashland	4	1	3
Tiltonville	1	1	0
Cleveland	1	1	0
Akron	1	1	0
Canal Dover	1	1	0
Cleveland Wheel Club	1	1	0
Youngstown	1	1	0
Carrollton	1	1	0
Elyria	1	1	0
Warren	2	2	0
Total	31	14	17

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

The teams of the Massillon city baseball league team stand as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Pahlaas	1	0	100
Rolling Mill	0	1	.000
Imperial	0	0	1000
Steel plant	0	0	1000

MASSILLON WINS TUESDAY.

The Massillon's won at Carrollton Tuesday by a score of 13 to 1. Heyman pitched. Dithridge, of Dresden, a player recommended by Hammond, played at short in the absence of Kettler, who is ill, and he put up a wonderful game. Dithridge will return with the team Thursday, and will continue to play until Kettler shall have recovered. Massillon plays at Carrollton again today. Either Keller or Clapper will pitch.

BENEFIT GAME POSTPONED.

Manager Ehret, in order to have more time in which to dispose of the tickets, has decided to postpone until Tuesday the benefit game announced for next Friday.

GASTON GOES TO DAYTON.

Pitcher Gaston, of Seneca, who declined an offer of \$50 a month to come to this city, has signed with the Dayton interstate team. Manager Ehret is now negotiating with another star twirler in the East.

A CLOSE GAME.

The Petersburg Juniors defeated the Schnogoloch team by a score of 9 and 8. The batteries were Holland and Urban, and Malloy and Malloy.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

NEAR BY TOWNS.

"Newman" Replies to M. D. Ratchford.

A FEW QUESTIONS ASKED.

Dissolution of the Firm of Masters & Findley, and Two Stores Instead of One—Well-Known Newmanites Go to Denver—The News of Navarre.

NEWMAN, Aug. 8.—J. D. Evans, who has been working at Beloit for some time, is at home for a few days with a lame leg.

Mrs. William Forrest, sr., is recovering from an attack of heart trouble. J. A. and Daniel Doubleday drove to Akron Wednesday and visited relatives, returning Friday.

David Levers and family, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday at the home of Daniel Levers and family, west of this village.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan spent several days visiting relatives in and near Barberton last week. They were called home by the news of the death of Mrs. Morgan's brother, John Reese, who died in Idaho.

George Williams and G. W. Selway, of Massillon, former Newmanites, started for Denver, Col., Monday evening, in search of a better climate for their health, both being troubled with asthma. They have the best wishes of their many friends from their old home.

John Doubleday, jr., who had his left leg amputated above the knee last Tuesday, is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Doubleday spent Saturday and Sunday with Massillon friends.

The Sunday school excursion to Silver lake was well attended, but the late hour of returning, together with the incomplete railroad accommodations, is fast making the children's outing unpopular.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention will be held in this village church next Sunday afternoon and evening. Everybody is welcome to attend. Newman will throw its doors open for the entertainment.

The Massillon grocers know a good thing when they see it. Their selection of Cedar Point for their annual excursion was a "gilt-edged" one. The only mistake was in not choosing a day when they could have had the grounds exclusively to themselves, for they usually furnish a crowd large enough for any ground.

A business change is to take place in the firm of Masters & Findley this week. Mr. Findley will open a new store in his own building, and the Masters brothers will continue the business at the old stand. The separation, we are pleased to say, is satisfactory to all concerned.

Miss Jennie Kitt, of Canal Fulton, is spending the week with her friend, Miss Margaret Findley.

The Drake coal mine will again commence operations on the 16th of this month; at least it is so reported.

Our village was depopulated on Tuesday, a social picnic at Turkeyfoot lake being the attraction.

Mr. Ratchford's first epistle on what properly could be called newspaper clippings has caught us at a very busy time and our first impulse was to allow it to pass unnoticed, but as it is his purpose to place us in a false position, we deemed it proper and fitting to give his article at least a passing notice. We plead guilty to endorsing Mr. Ratchford's appointment to the National Industrial Commission and when we did so we were honest in our convictions, believing that Mr. Ratchford was in such a position that if any man on that commission could be of any benefit to labor, and especially the miners, he was the man to do it.

You will observe that Mr. Ratchford fails to publish any testimonial of our having regretted his departure from that august body for the reason that we concluded he had outlived his usefulness there and was a mistaken quantity, or, in other words, we were guilty of misplaced judgment. Now, what has Mr. Ratchford accomplished on the commission? We were right in line to know of anything Mr. Ratchford would accomplish, and except a few schedules, the reorganization of the commission into sub-commissions and some of the evidence taken before that body and his southern trip, we know of nothing he has done that would have a tendency to benefit the laboring man. Besides this, if he had accomplished any little thing he would have carried out his usual characteristic of running up against a newspaper reporter for the purpose of being interviewed. The public not having had the benefit of this interview, it is self-evident that nothing has been accomplished by him. He says we are ignorant of the work of the commission. Again we plead guilty, especially as to his work, and kind reader, pause here for a moment and ask yourself the question: how much do you know as to what Mr. Ratchford accomplished while a member of the National Industrial Commission in behalf of labor. We venture to say that we are not the only one ignorant of his doings. Remember, we are not speaking of what the entire commission has accomplished, but what Mr. Ratchford has accomplished. Now, the fact of the matter is, we never did oppose Mr. Ratchford's appointment to the National Industrial Commission. We never did say that he was a murderer. We never did say that he shouldered the Ohio canal and walked off with it, but we did say, and what we again reiterate, is that Chas. H. Stichman, the shoemaker ora-

tor of Massachusetts, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Ratchford on the commission, would render better service on behalf of labor than his predecessor did. Now, the only disputed question that could possibly arise here would be the competency between Mr. Stichman and Mr. Ratchford. But then this is not the question at issue. The question is when and how did Mr. Ratchford become a Republican and his reasons for making and dictating appointments outside of the confines of our grand old party? Of course, he has the privilege of going into detail on anything we have mentioned in our correspondence and if he can show us wherein we are or were wrong we will gladly atone for it, for we will not color the truth in order to make a point.

NAVARRÉ ITEMS.

NAVARRÉ, Aug. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rider, of Massillon, spent Sunday with the former's mother in Canal street.

Harvey Stanz has been on the sick list for the past few days.

Mrs. John Buss, of Canton, formerly of Navarre, called on her many friends here Sunday.

L. B. Pocock, of Cleveland, formerly from here, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hemperly and Mr. and Mrs. Lattimer, of Massillon, spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. D. Ricksecker.

Carl Allman was thrown from his bicycle last Friday while attempting to cross the W. & L. E. tracks. Bruises were slight.

A number of Navarreites attended the Weiner's Hill woods meeting last Sunday. All report a good time, a large crowd and plenty of dust.

Edward Quigley, now of Barberton, spent Sunday with his people here.

Miss Elizabeth Corl has returned home after spending two weeks in town.

Mrs. A. B. Rosebury, Mrs. Shetler and Miss Bessie Shetler spent Sunday at Canton with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Shetler.

MANY HAD PROMISED.

But Few of P. F. Shriber's Oklahoma Excursionists Materialize.

P. F. Shriber's faith in the stability of human promises doubtless underwent a decided metamorphosis, as he stood on the platform of the north bound C. & W. train that rolled out of the Massillon station at 3:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. For the past six or eight months Mr. Shriber has devoted much time in eulogizing Oklahoma, the fertility of its soil, the mildness of its climate, and the advantages in general which marks the territory's superiority to the eastern states, and incidentally arranging for an excursion from this vicinity, that Ohioans might go and see for themselves. Promises innumerable were his, and on these he proceeded to make arrangements with railways for a special rate, the price secured being \$32.05 to Oklahoma City, and \$33.05 to Terral, a considerable distance further south. Tuesday afternoon was the date set, and when the time came for the train to pull out, but four residents of this vicinity, besides Mr. Shriber had boarded it, while one man sent word that he would join the party in Indiana. Those leaving were P. F. Shriber and H. R. Anderson, of this city; M. A. Rose, of West Lebanon; E. H. Smith, who resides south of here, and W. M. Jacobs, of West Brookfield. E. R. Clark is the man who said he would join the party in Indiana. The excursionists will transfer to the

Nickel Plate at Cleveland, and from the latter road to the Rock Island, and are scheduled to reach Terral on Friday morning. But two of the party, Smith and Clark, entertain intentions of remaining in Oklahoma. The others merely expect to spend the twenty-one days allowed by their tickets in looking over the country, and judging of its advantages for themselves, with a view to locating there in the near future. A small crowd witnessed the departure of the homeseekers.

THE BODY ARRIVES.

Funeral of J. Reese, Who Died at Boise City on Thursday.

The body of the late John Reese, who died at Boise City, Idaho, on August 1, of tuberculosis, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and was Wednesday morning removed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Morgan, in Newman, where the deceased formerly lived. Funeral services will be held at the Morgan residence tomorrow at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Lister officiating. The deceased was 26 years old, and leaves a wife, William Reese, a brother, accompanied the remains here. Mrs. Reese, whose parents live in Boise City, did not come East. The mother of the deceased resides in Newman. Mr. Reese was a miner.

FELLED HIM TO THE GROUND.

Result of an Altercation in a Berry Patch Near Dalton.

DALTON, August 6.—John Zuercher, residing two and one half miles south of this place, discovered some boys feeding themselves surreptitiously in his berry patch on Sunday afternoon. He remonstrated, and in the altercation which ensued one of the boys picked up a heavy piece of wood and struck Zuercher back of the head, felling him to the ground, leaving him in that condition. Mrs. J. J. Musser, a neighbor, hearing the commotion, and hurrying to investigate, slipped on the grass and fell to the ground in such a manner as to break her hip. Zuercher regained consciousness in a short time but is unable to identify his assailant. Mrs. Musser is doing well.

STRIKING INNOVATION

To be Presented at the West Virginia State Fair, Opening September 10.

This combined Fair and Exhibition has annually achieved a wide popularity for nineteen years past. The season to open on September 10th will be the twentieth, and the management has determined to improve the occasion and opportunity to launch out upon a broader field, and to amuse the people by night as well as by day. During each day there will be an exhibition an enhanced aggregation of Fair and Exposition exhibits, a splendid programme of racing numbering twelve events, commencing on Tuesday, September 11th, and lasting through four days, a meritorious display of general out-door attractions, previously unequaled upon these or any other grounds, while at night, under electric light which will make track and grounds as brilliant as day, will be seen chariot racing, running races, grand vaudeville acts in front of the grand stand, and a number of other attractions, while the best of music will be provided. The grounds will be open until 11 o'clock every evening. This is a decided innovation in Fair practice, but the change will please the public and measurably contribute to their recreation and satisfaction. Send to Secretary Hook for literature giving details. You can have it for the asking.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.
Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, \$1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

"Hunger is the Best Sauce."
Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

The great merit of Shusser's Headache Tablets makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try write us confidentially at once. Shusser Pharmacy, Louisville, Ohio. All druggists, 10 and 25 cents.



SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System. Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS

BUY THE GENUINE — MAN'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y. LOUISVILLE, KY. For sale by druggists — price 50¢ per bottle.

Board, tuition, furnished room, and books to new students, \$2.75 per week in advance, at Franklin College, New Athens, O. Total \$130 a year. Catalogue free.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Shusser's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver right. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

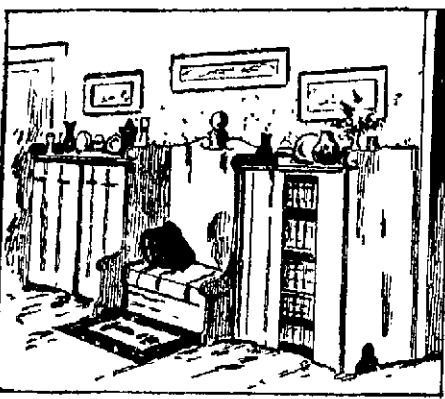
SIMPLE FURNITURE.

A LINE OF WORK EASY ENOUGH FOR THE AMATEUR CABINET MAKER.

Small and Compact Cases For Books With Easy Seats For Readers—How to Finish These Homemade Affairs. Brass Fittings.

The possibilities of a plain and simple method of constructing a certain line of furniture are exemplified in The Woman's Home Companion, from which the following is reproduced:

One of the principal features of the furniture shown in these sketches is the compactness of the pieces and the



FOR A LONG WALL SPACE.

facility with which they can be made. The absence of any beading or moldings and the plainness of construction appeal more to the constructive genius of a carpenter than to that of a cabinet maker. This sort of furniture does not require much finish, but on the contrary looks all the better for certain roughness. It may be rubbed with oil or very lightly varnished. The pieces, with few exceptions, are put together at right angles. They can be sawed out of plain stuff and, if properly planned, can be rubbed as suggested above or stained in some color that will harmonize with the surrounding furnishings.

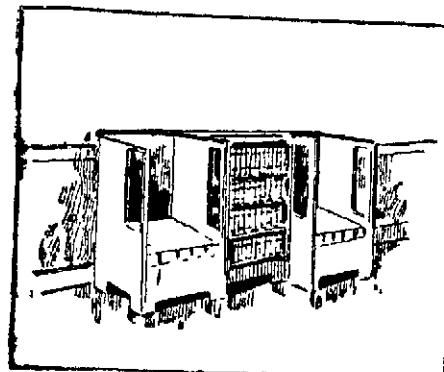
Ornamental hinges, lock plates, etc., can be procured very cheaply or can be sawed out of sheet brass of sufficient thickness and when polished or painted a dead black can be mounted on furniture with screws. Artistic taste can very readily finish and decorate any piece of furniture designed without much assistance.

The first illustration is a suggestion for the treatment of a long wall space, possibly between two doors in a large room. Built across the end of a long, narrow room it will be found a great help in adding width to the appearance of it. If finished in cherry stain or some other desirable color and the curtains and cushion made of some harmonious contrasting color, it will make a satisfactory and pleasing arrangement. The comfortable box seat in the middle, the cover of which may be hinged, will help to make this quite a favorite spot in the house.

The second design is more suitable for a bachelor's room or large hall or the reading room of a club. The bookshelves may be made separate from the two seats and thus have the advantage of being more readily moved than if the entire scheme was carried out in one piece. This arrangement would look very well if made up in oak stained forest green and the cushions in the seats covered with material of a dark red color, making a strong contrast. If carried out in light wood, the sides of the seats offer a good place for some of the very effective burnt wood decoration so much in vogue at the present time. Altogether, this makes a pleasing piece of furniture.

In the picture it is quite devoid of ornament, but there is ample space on top of the bookcase for a bust, a pair of vases or other decorative article should one desire to relieve it of its plainness.

The arrangements shown are inexpensive and so simple that any one who is handy with hammer, nails and saw may construct them in a very short time. The ingenious housekeeper may find them useful only as hints on which to base an invention of her own and better adapted to the architecture of her own home. Nearly every house, by the shape of its rooms, the position of windows, doors and mantels and the arrangement of its essential appointments, will suggest ideas for new designs in the providing of convenient bookcases, so that in



AN ORIGINAL COMBINATION.

every family there is opportunity for building on original plans. It is possible, furthermore, to regulate the expense to suit the purse, and one may elaborate to any extent that his means will allow, but the illustrations here presented are to aid people of modest means who are not provided with suitable places for books and who are not in a position to carry out extravagant ideas in that direction.

A New Wrinkle With Beefsteak.

Green peppers make a very good addition to broiled beefsteak, according to excellent culinary authority. Only the young and tender peppers should be used. Cut them into slices, and after removing the seeds broil them on a greased gridiron. When they are done, lay them over the beefsteak, add butter and a little salt to each slice and serve. Green peppers dipped in salt and eaten as a relish are not to be despised. They are hunger provoking. Only beware of the seeds, which are rather too strong.

MAN'S SUMMER THINGS.

New Materials—Loungeing Costume. Smart Flannel Suits.

One of the newest materials for warm weather is sack cloth, gray in color, of a hard weave and exceedingly light in weight. It is good looking and, I believe, wears well, besides being most comfortable for the August days.

Pretty materials for trousers to be worn with a dark frock or morning coat are as a rule not as plentiful as the cloths for sack suits, being confined almost entirely to stripe designs.

An excellent combination of colors for a lounge suit is light gray, plain light blue and white. There is a coolness about such a costume that is effective, and its simplicity gives it an added smartness. It should be made up in this way: A gray, single-breasted, flannel sack suit, rather light in shade and either plain or with a suspicion of the herringbone weave, a soft fronted shirt of solid blue linen of a pale electric shade, a medium height turnover collar, a narrow four-in-hand tie of heavy, plain white linen, having a loose basket weave, somewhat like a white chevrot, which, indeed, might be equally well used, hose of a suitable shade of blue or gray, with a small spot design or a plain clock in white, tan leather belt and tan, low shoes.

Flannel suits are of course still the rage. The illustration shows one of



SINGLE-BREASTED FLANNEL SUIT.

gray flannel with a tinge of green and a plaid of green and red, rather indistinctly woven into the ground color. The coat is single-breasted, cut square in front, very much as a sack coat is made, with lapels a trifle broader than those of an ordinary single-breasted sack jacket, patch pockets, three buttons in front and three on the sleeves, buttoned through buttonholes, no slits behind or at the sides. The jacket is half lined, the waistcoat single-breasted, with a collar a little broader in the lapels than is usual, and the trousers those of the ordinary shape, cut straight and fairly full over the thighs. This is perhaps the smartest style for a single-breasted flannel suit, and, though there are of course a great many striped materials which do not bear the stamp of commonness, the plaid is, generally speaking, the more fashionable and exclusive.

Thus writes "How" in Vogue.

Cleaning White Laces.

Lace is now so much used that it is well to know how to clean it. Cover a large bottle with a linen case made to fit tightly. Roll the lace around it, taking care that the edge is kept smooth and that the head of the succeeding round covers it. Tack the lace in the slightest possible manner and without any knots. When the lace is rolled round the bottle, cover it tightly with linen. Then make a strong lather of good white soap and let the lace covered bottle remain in this for a night. Then rinse it well by pouring water over it. If possible, expose this bottle to the air, watering it frequently, and let it dry thoroughly before opening it. Do not on any account use hot water, as it destroys the look of newness. To iron the lace unwind from the bottle and spread it out, then place it on an ironing blanket covered with a piece of linen and place over it a piece of clean white muslin. Pass the iron gently over the muslin, but do not let the iron come in contact with the lace.

Concerning Sleeves.

Lace and muslin undersleeves, which finish abruptly with a mere narrow band at the wrist, have not been taken up alertly, according to Vogue, but those which are fitted into the line of arm and wrist, whether elongated at the wrist by tucks and then flaring over the hand with lace for fine needle work, do find decided favor. Nothing is more becoming to a pretty hand, and that counts for much in these days of utmost care, when fingers are dressed with jewels worth small fortunes, and the bare hand has become a fashionable fad. Elbow sleeves, with turned up cuffs, set off these transparent undersleeves to more advantage than a three-quarter sleeve will do.

Corn Fritters.

Two cups of cooked corn, two eggs, one cup of milk, one spoonful of baking powder, one cup of flour, half a cup of sugar. Have some beef suet simmering in a frying pan, drop in a spoonful of the batter and fry brown. Serve with maple sirup or butter sauce.

Rice Snowballs.

Boil a teacupful of rice with one and a half pints of milk sweetened and flavored with almonds. When cooked, beat the rice to make it smooth. Pour it into cups and turn out on a glass dish. Garnish each ball with bright colored jam and pour custard or cream around.

ALL SHORT OF WIND.

NOT A MAN IN TOWN COULD BLOW UP TO SEVEN POUNDS.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster of Jericho, Tells About the Meeting Which Discussed the Advantages of Starting a Brass Band.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

"Look here, pap," said Squar Johnson as he dropped into the postoffice one day when I was alone; "I've got a scheme on hand that'll do more to boost the town of Jericho to the top of the ladder than 40 miles of new sidewalk. Yes, sir, it's a boomer, and it'll be carried out you'll see the price of real estate jump 50 per cent."

He waited for me to get my breath and then lowered his voice and continued:

"Pap, I've got a notice written out for all patriotic citizens of Jericho to assemble at the postoffice this evening, and I'll post her up on the door. I want to spring it on 'em all of a sudden. I want to see 'em turn pale and their hair stand up. Jest say to all inquirers, pap, that Jericho is comin' right to the front like a steer goin' fur a cornfield."

I wanted to know what the scheme was, but the squar winked and nodded and looked mysterious and went off



BLEW OFF HIS SOLE.

without giving his secret away. There was a great deal of curiosity during the day. Some thought the squar had a balloon ascension in view in order to attract public attention to our new cooper shop, and others had it that he had found a way to dodge the state tax, but it was all guesswork. There was a tremendous crowd on hand when evening came, and the squar went around rubbing his hands together and smiling all over his face. When he had got the crowd worked up to the pitch where everybody wanted to die for liberty, he called the meeting to order and said:

"Feller freemen of Jericho, we hev here a beautiful town, a salubrious climate and a populashun to be proud of. We hev the best of water, the lowest of taxes and skassly any use fur doctors. We hev the telephone, electric doorbells and a town pump. A stranger would look around him and say we needed nuthin else. But we do, and that is why I hev called you together here tonight. We need jest one thing more to put Jericho on the pinnacle, and that is a brass band."

"By John, but he's made a pint!" said Deacon Spooner as he whacked on the counter with his cane. "Yes, sir, Jericho needs a brass band to boost her, and I'm with the squar. Let us hear what Moses Hopkins has to say about it."

"As I take it," said Moses, "a brass band plays tunes, and I'd like to know in advance what sort of tunes this band is goin' to play. If it's goin' to play 'The Sweet By and By,' then I'm in fur a band. If it's goin' to play hiddle-diddle tunes, then I'm agin' it."

"That's a pint as fur as it goes," said the deacon, "but it don't go fur 'nuff. Enos Williams, you was in the hog buyin' business fur 20 years, and you ought to know about brass bands. What d'you think of the idea?"

"That depends," said Enos. "I don't go much on a brass band that toots its wind all over town and wastes it on the air. If we had a band that would come down to the depot to meet me as I come in from Tarrytown, I think I'd kind of like it."

"By John, but he's right, and he's made a pint," shouted the deacon.

"I don't see the pint," said Squar Johnson as he colored up. "Why should our brass band go down to the depot to welcome a man who hain't never done anything in particular fur Jericho? Enos is a good 'nuff man in his way, but did the outside world ever hear of him? Was he consulted about buildin' the new sewer or paintin' the town hall? Has he ever laid awake nights thinkin' how this town could be boosted to the top?"

"Enos, he's knocked your pint out and made one ag'in' you," said the deacon, "but we'll hear from some of the rest. How is it with you, Jabez Fowler?"

"I can't exactly say till I know what the band is goin' to do," replied Jabez. "My old woman is mighty fond of brass band tunes which lift up the heels, and if the band'll come over to my house three times a week and give us sunthin lively I'll chip in."

"Mebbe I'm mistaken in this crowd," said the squar as he looked around in a serious way. "Mebbe this is a crowd composed of freeborn Americans whose forefathers fought at Bunker Hill, and mebbe it's made up of men who'd steal the statue of Liberty and sell it fur old junk. To say that I am astonished does not half express my feelin'."

"That sellin' the statue of Liberty is a pint, and a strong one," said the deacon, "but what we want is a free expression of opinion. Jube Hornbecker looks as if he wanted to say sunthin'."

"I'd like to ask the squar," said Jube

in his humble way, "if he expects that band to meet him at the depot when he comes home?"

"Bein' I hold the postshun I do," answered the squar, "bein' I'm referred to as the leadin' man in Jericho, if the band wanted to go down and see me off or wanted to be there to welcome me home I don't reckon anybody would find fault."

"But I'd want the same thing," said Ebenezer Scott. "I ain't no justice of the peace, but my dairy is milkin' 28 cows this summer, and I feel I'm as big as anybody. I go over to Dobbs Ferry once in two weeks, and I should want that band to toot me off and toot me home ag'in."

"There may be a pint," said the deacon as he scratched his ear, "but I don't skassly see it. Mebbe the squar wants to say sunthin further about liberty and Bunker Hill?"

"I'm sayin'," replied the squar as he heaved a long sigh, "that patriotism and love of country seems to be dead—er a doornail in these United States. Mebbe there's a man in this crowd aside from me who'd be willin' to shed his blood that our glorious republic might be saved from ruin and desolation, but if that be I can't name him. You might as well disperse to your homes and tell your wives and children that Jericho is doomed."

"By John, but what a pint—what a pint!" whispered the deacon. "Before we bust up and go to ruin, however, I'd like to hear from Reuben White. Reuben's bin as far west as Detroit, and he ought to know what influence a brass band has on a town."

"The influence of a brass band is according to the leader," said Reuben. "I've seen 'em where they jumped a town right to the front in four weeks, and I've seen 'em where they killed things dead in two. The leader wants to be a peccoliar sort of a man. He wants to be born fur the place, same as Washington was. He wants to be ready to die at two minits' notice or to live fur a hundred years."

"And mebbe you think you're that man?" queried the squar as he pounded on the counter with his fist.

"I do. I know I am. I'm the only man in Jericho as kin lead a band to success and make the town hump herself. I'm a self sacrificin' critter, as you all know, and if this meetin' thinks best—"

But the meetin' shouted him down, and it was five minits before Deacon Spooner could make his voice heard, and then he said:

"There's more pints bobbin' up here than you kin shake a stick at, but we might as well hev one more. Sposin' we hear from Lish Billings. He's the only man in Jericho who kin play on an accordion. What d'you say, Lish?"

"There's mighty little to be said and nuthin to bust up the country," answered Lish. "Do any of you sons of Bunker Hill know how much wind it takes to blow a brass horn?"

Nobody did, and a hush fell upon the crowd.

"It takes ten pounds, reckoned by a lung tester," said Lish, "and you'd want an extra pound fur walkin' up hill. There was a lung tester man in town two weeks ago, and every son of us handed over a nickel and took a blow. We blowed and strained and blowed, and Rube White was one of 'em who blowed a sole off his boot, and yit no man reached seven pounds. What you goin' to git your wind to blow them horns?"

There was a painful silence while you could count a hundred, and then Deacon Spooner said:

"By John, but I'm goin' home and tell the old woman that I don't know beans when the bag's untied, and the rest of you'd better do the same thing!"

M. QUAD.

Playtime In the Senate.

Senator Butler once had a bill appropriating \$5,000 to build a monument on the Moore's Creek battlefield, North Carolina, which was an especial object of Senator Wolcott's fun.

"Can the senator tell me the date of the battle?" he asked Mr. Butler.

"It was the first battle of the Revolution, 20 days before the battle of Lexington," was the reply.

"But cannot the senator tell me the day and the year?" persisted Mr. Wolcott.

Mr. Butler was stumped. "I can tell the senator tomorrow," he finally remarked.

"Then," replied Mr. Wolcott, "I will let my objection stand until tomorrow also."

A few minutes later Senator Wolcott relented, and Mr. Butler made another effort to get the appropriation agreed to. This time it was Senator Lodge who objected.

"Oh, don't object, Lodge," said Wolcott in a stage whisper; "he'll put the date of the battle forward a year if you are jealous on account of Lexington."

But Mr. Lodge continued to object, and the monument bill remained on the calendar.—Washington Post.

Horseshoes.

Horseshoes are of uncertain date and have caused some discussion among military historians. Nailed shoes were not known by the Greeks, for Xenophon gives minute instructions for hardening the hoof. Nor did the Romans use them. Nero had mules shod with a plate of silver fastened by crossed thongs to the hoof. With Poppea, his later wife, it is said these plates were of gold. The earliest positive evidence of nailed shoes is furnished by the skeleton of a horse found in the tomb of Childeric I (458-81) at Tournay in 1653.

The very people who talk about "vulgar trade" are usually the ones who never pay their bills.—Philadelphia Record.

Dignity may stoop to conquer, but it never grovels in the dust.—Chicago News.

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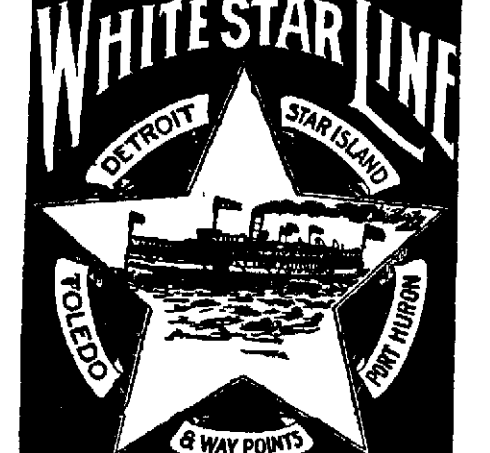
25c For Men and Boys' fine Leather Belts

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ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

Magnolia Undertaker's Dishonest Act.

BURIED AN OLD SOLDIER.

Petition for the Opening of a New Road in Perry Township Presented by R. A. Pinn—No Session of Court This Week, Owing to Illness of Judge McCarty.

CANTON, Aug. 6.—The county commissioners are very indignant over the conduct of Clem Burwell, an undertaker and funeral director who resides in Magnolia. Burwell, several months ago, conducted the funeral of Martin Rebstock, an old soldier who died at North Industry. Last week he presented a bill to the county commissioners for \$335, claiming that Rebstock was an indigent soldier, and that he had received no pay from the dead man's family for his services. He also bewailed the fact that the law allowed him no more, stating that the deceased's casket was worth a much greater amount. J. P. Summer, the president of the board, on receipt of the bill, wrote to the children of Rebstock, inquiring whether they were willing to have the county pay for their father's burial. The latter replied in a very indignant manner that they had settled with Burwell in full, and that the records of the probate court, in the administration of the estate, would prove their assertion. The records were brought out, and their claim found to be true. Relatives of the dead man were in Canton this morning and are very indignant over the matter. Burwell also appeared before the commissioners today and was unmercifully hauled over the coals by the latter.

Auditor Reed went to Alliance on Monday morning to organize the decennial board of equalization for that city. The Canton city board was organized by Mr. Reed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the Massillon board will be organized at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The organization consists of the election of a president and secretary.

On account of the excessive heat of Sunday, President McKinley did not venture from his North Market street home, except to attend the morning services at the First M. E. church.

Deputy Sheriff Crulbaugh has resumed his duties in the sheriff's office, after rustication in the country for the last ten days.

George A. Hoover, the receiver of the Fulton Pit Car company, appointed by the court in the case of A. L. Klaus vs. Andrew Schrock, et al., has filed a report of the concern's property of which he has disposed up to August 8. He gives the total receipts as \$452.78. He asks the court for permission to use this money in paying bills against the concern.

Attorney R. A. Pinn, of Massillon, on Monday morning presented a numerous signed petition to the Stark county board of commissioners, asking that body to open a new road in Perry township. The proposed road is to begin at South Erie street, in this city, near Forest avenue, going eastward past the Massillon state hospital in the north, and ending at the Grape street extension. The proposed thoroughfare is about a mile in length.

Court will not be in session this week. Judge McCarty was to have begun a short assignment of equity cases in court room No. 3 on Monday morning, but was taken ill over Sunday, necessitating adjournment until next Monday.

Frank Hay, postmaster at Beach City, was brought to the Aultman hospital this morning, suffering from an abscess in the stomach.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

JOHN REESE.

Word has been received in Massillon of the death of John Reese, of Boise, Idaho, on August 1. Mr. Reese was formerly a resident of Youngstown Hill. His wife survives him. The remains will be brought here for burial and are expected to arrive on Wednesday of this week.

Sunday Excursion to New Philadelphia, August 12.

For the engagement of Eighth regiment, O. N. G., \$1.25 excursion tickets will be sold for special train from Massillon 8:05 a. m., Canton 8:24 a. m., central time, via Pennsylvania lines; returning leave New Philadelphia 6 p. m., after dress parade.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING INDEPENDENT.

THE PLACE TO GO.

The Seashore is the Ideal Spot for Outings and Vacation Trips.

It will cost only \$13.50 for round trip from Massillon to either of the ten famous resorts: Atlantic City, Cape May, Avalon, Angelsea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey, and Rehoboth, Delaware, and Ocean City, Maryland. Tickets will be sold Thursday, August 9, via Pennsylvania Lines, the all-rail route to the sea. For particulars apply to J. A. Seemacher ticket agent, Massillon.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22. Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

SHE WAS YOUNG.

And There Were Many, Many Things She Did Not Know.

"One thing is certain," an affianced maid announced, with decision, on the eve of her wedding—"my husband shall never call me 'mamma.' He may call me Clara or Mrs. Richards or even 'Say,' but I shall never be called 'mamma.' It is a horrid, impersonal name."

We mammals who heard her only smiled and answered nothing at all, for each of us remembered that she was young and that there were many, many things that she did not know.

She did not know that when the sweetheart had changed to the wife and the wife to the mother there comes a wondrous first time. That first time that she feels the downy head nestling under her chin, that first time that she feels the restless pat, put of little feet as she vainly tries to prison them in her hand, she learns then that her life has burst into a new and wonderful fullness. In her heart there is kindled the fire of love, and the incense that arises from it glorifies the whole atmosphere, and the warmth envelops her and her baby in an everlasting mantle.

Then in the dim light she sees bending over her the one that she loves best of all, and she reaches out her hand to him to draw him near, that he, too, may come within the enchanted circle; that he, too, may breathe the sacred incense and be warmed by the heavenly fire. Laying his hand in hers, they look together into the new little face, but no word comes to express the strange sweet feelings that are surging through them both until, bending close to her, he softly whispers, "Mamma."

It is a baptism. All the sweet, intangible things that have been filling her being have been caught and held in that word. The world may seem with mammals, but the name to her has a new and sacred meaning. Other names have been given her, other promises have been made in the giving and in the taking, but nothing so tender, so strong, so sweet as this, and her whole being goes out in a silent promise to live up to the sacredness of that name.—Woman's Home Companion.

SEASICK ON SEA LEGS.

Officers and Sailors of the Navy Frequently Distressed.

"The officers and sailors of the navy are frequent sufferers from seasickness, even after they have got their sea legs on," observed a naval surgeon to a reporter. "Indeed I think I can safely say that, young and old, one-third of the entire navy officers as well as men are seasick during storms as well as at other times. In theory naval officers and sailors are entirely free from such so called weakness, but, in fact, they have stomachs and are sufferers at times the same as the rest of humanity."

"The sailor in this respect has many advantages over the naval officers and is less sensitive to seasickness for the reason that he seldom has what is called shore duty to perform, and he is on the ship all the time, barring the days off now and then of liberty. When an officer, it is entirely different, for he seldom has to spend as much time on the ship as he does on shore. The three years' sea duty are generally followed by three years' shore duty, during which time his sea legs and stomach entirely disappear and have to be built up again."

"It is rare that an officer on return to sea duty does not have to go through all the painful and distressing experiences of his first seasickness, and I am not sure but each recurrence of this experience is worse than the original. I have known a dozen officers of from 15 to 25 years' experience in the navy, and I know of at least 50 others who admit that they are as liable to seasickness now as they were when they were middies fresh from the Naval academy."—Washington Star.

Fourteen Mistakes.

An English paper gives a list of what it terms "the 14 mistakes of life." While there are undoubtedly other mistakes than those mentioned, the list is a fairly comprehensive one.

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mold all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything.

And the last and greatest mistake of all is to live for time alone, when any moment may launch us into eternity.

What Might Have Been.

"Now, I suppose," remarked Mrs. Snaggs, "that the surgeons of the army are attached to the medical corps."

"Your supposition does you great credit," replied Mr. Snaggs sarcastically. "It's a wonder you didn't imagine that doctors joined the army for the purpose of building bridges or going up in a balloon. Where should army surgeons be except in the medical corps?"

"Well, I thought that they might possibly belong to the lancers."—London Standard.

Not Her Abode.

"My income is small," said a rather dilatory lover, "and perhaps it is cruel of me to take you from your father's roof."

"But I don't live on the roof," was the prompt reply.—Harlem Life.

OLD TIMES, OLD FRIENDS, OLD LOVE.

There are no days like the good old days—

The days when we were youthful;
When humankind were pure of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion
And before each dame and maid became
Slaves to the tyrant fashion.

There are no girls like the good old girls—
Against the world I'd stake 'em—
As buxom and smart and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em.
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
A plenty all supporting;
They could bake and brew and had taught
School, too,
And they made the likeliest courtin'.

There are no boys like the good old boys
When we were boys together,
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather,
When the pewee sang to the summer dawns
Of the bee in the willow clover,
Or down by the mill the whippoorwill
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love—
The love that mother gave us.
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us.
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tender, fonder,
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.

—Eugene Field.

WELLINGTON'S DECISION.

When the Moment to Strike Had Come, He Did Not Hesitate.

Badajos lies in Spain five miles from the Portuguese frontier. It was the key of a situation. Wellington's chance was to strike at Badajos before the French marshals could combine and crush him. His task was both in front of him and behind him. He lacked transport, he lacked food for the men; the soldiers were eating cassava root instead of bread; the bullocks were weak and emaciated. All this was the doing of the parliament at home.

But Wellington knew that the moment to strike had come, and he seems to have hesitated very little. Placing no faith in the tongues of the Portuguese, he made his plans with all possible secrecy. The guns for the siege were loaded on board the transport at Lisbon and consigned to a fictitious address. But in the river Sadhao they were placed upon smaller vessels, and finally they were again landed and drawn by bullocks to Elbas, a post in the possession of the allies. Having stationed two-thirds of his force under General Graham and General Hill to prevent a most probable interference by Soult and Marmont, Wellington advanced, reaching Elbas on the 11th of March, 1812. He had made the most incredible exertions.

The stupidity of the Portuguese had vied with the stupidity of the government at home. Wellington had been carrying the preparation for the campaign upon his own shoulders. If he was to win Badajos, he was to win it with no help save that from gallant and trustworthy subordinates. He was ill withal. Even his strangely steel-like nature had bent beneath the trouble of preparation amid such indifference. But on March 16 Eresford, with three divisions, crossed the Guadiana on pontoons and flying bridges, drove the enemy's outposts and invested Badajos.—Stephen Crane in New Lipincott's.

THE CITY OF HONGKONG.

It Is One of the Most Unhealthy Spots on the Globe.

In spite of all the precautions that have been taken, the perfect sanitation of the city, the fine natural drainage, the cleanliness of the streets, Hongkong is one of the most unhealthy spots on the globe. With its tropical heat the lofty peaks that half encircle it catch the clouds that the rapid evaporation create, and they are squeezed like a sponge, the floods of rain pouring down in streaming torrents.

The houses lack light, although they are built as well as they could be, with perforated ceilings, through which the air circulates, admitted from openings pierced by the outer walls. The floors are brilliantly waxed, carpets, owing to the great dampness, being dispensed with. The great difficulty is to secure light and proper ventilation. The streets are very narrow, and the towering walls of buildings opposite obstruct the light in front, while at the rear the courts of terraces crowded with foliage cast a heavy shade from that direction. In the gardens, while plants flourish luxuriantly, there is no grass, but the ground is green with moss, just as it grows in damp, shady places in cooler climates. The heat and the great humidity are destructive to health, and it is doubtful if there is a single normal liver in the whole of Hongkong.

English women who come out with complexions of cream and roses grow thin and sallow. The Hongkong complexion is a startling grayish green, and the old resident has with this pallor dark bluish circles under the eyes. The least exertion includes exhausting perspiration, and people become gaunt and thin.—Boston Transcript.

The Hub's Finest.

Stranger—I notice there are several policemen gathered at that corner and conversing in an excited manner. What is the trouble?

Bostonian—When I passed them just now, they were wrangling over the pronunciation of the word "intuition."—Chicago Tribune.

Financial Difficulties.

"Pa, what is financial difficulty?"
"Well, it is having so much money you don't know what to do with it or having so little money that you can't do a thing."—Detroit Free Press.

The famous clock in the Palais de Justice in Paris dates from 1370 and is the work of the celebrated De Vick, whose turret clocks are the earliest on reliable record.

Pearls are sometimes found in mussel shells.

IN THE COLONIAL STYLE.

Design For an \$1,900 Cottage to Contain Seven Rooms and Bath.
(Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.)

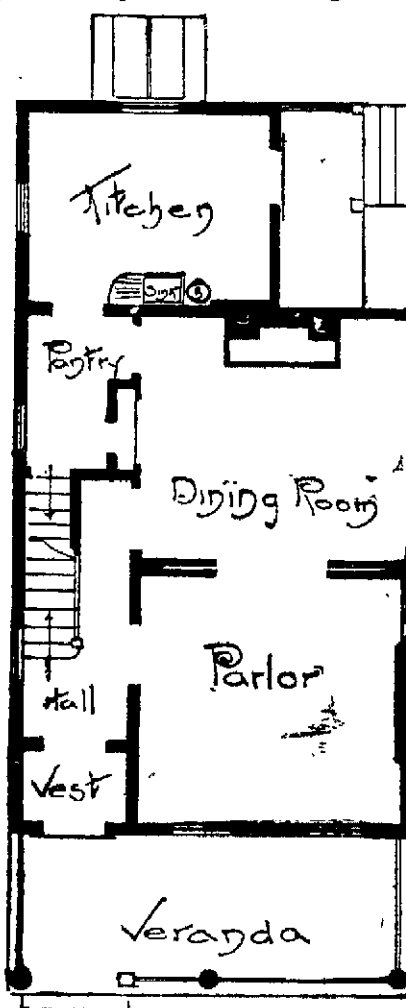
We herewith present an \$1,900 colonial cottage of many convenient features. It is treated in the colonial style, having a wide piazza with colonial columns across the front of the house. The house contains:



FRONT ELEVATION.

tains seven rooms and a bath. The first floor is very conveniently planned, with a large parlor, dining room, pantry and kitchen.

The parlor has a wood mantel with tile hearth and facings and summer pieces complete. The dining room is

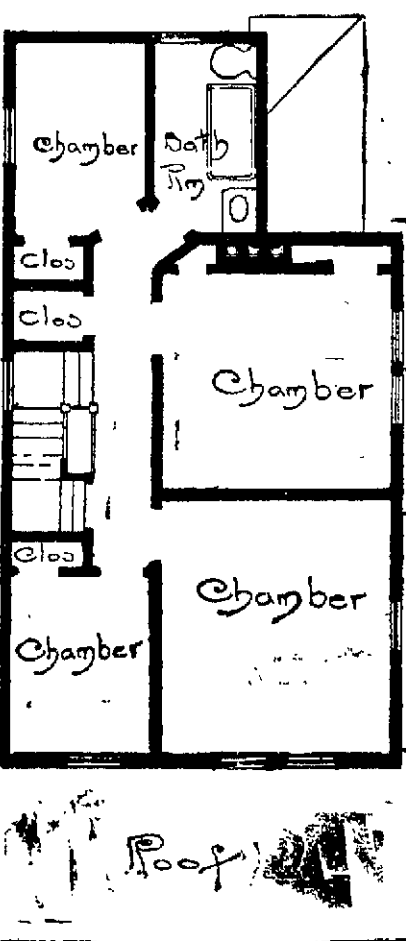


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

provided with an open fireplace and is fitted up with a buffet built in. The kitchen is provided with the necessary modern improvements.

Dimensions—front, 18 feet; side, 32 feet; height of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches; attic not finished.

The underpinning is of Jersey hard brick pointed up with portland cement.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The superstructure is covered with hemlock sheathing boards nailed on diagonally, then covered with a good quality of building paper and then clapboarded, making a perfectly tight structure.

Care of Bedding.

The daily airing of the bed and its covering is necessary for health and is hygienic. Each article should be spread over chairs and convenient places. Open windows and doors where there will be a current of air circulating through the room for an hour or more. On a damp morning the bedding should be hung near the fire or register, for hot air is purifying also. The mattress should be turned end to end every day and brushed all over with a whisk broom at least once a week.

To Clean Upholstered Furniture.
Brush the articles and beat the dust out first with a thin cane; then rub the upholstery all over with dry bran and a flannel. This is a treatment that should not be denied upholstered furniture, as it radically improves its appearance.

A Good Dusting Cloth.

Several yards of cheesecloth doubled several times and then quilted makes a very fine dusting cloth. It can be readily washed and kept clean.

Mistakes in Christening.

At Rainsbury Manor, England, there once resided a poulterer's family of the name of Duck. The third son was to be christened, and the mother wanted the name to be William. Just before starting for church the nurse ran up stairs to the father, who was laid up with gout, to tell him they were off. "What be going to call un, nurse?" "Missus says it's to be William," was the reply. "William be blowed!" said the invalid. "Call un plain Bill!" In accordance with these laconic instructions the nurse gave the name of Plain-bill to the clergyman, and the infant was christened accordingly.

In an even funnier way is the queer Christian name of Mr. Ono Tichner of Peckham accounted for. When his parents and sponsors arrived at the church, his name had not been settled upon, and when the clergyman said, "Name this child," one of the friends said "John," and another said "Oh, no," meaning not John, and, as no one else spoke, the clergyman thought that was to be his name and baptized him Ono. The full account of the baptism is contained in Black's "History of Camberwell."

A clergyman's son vouches for the following: "My father was baptizing a boy of 6 years of age. The names given were Benjamin Joseph. After the ceremony he said to the boy, 'You have two very good names, and you ought to be a good boy. How did you come by them?' 'Please, sir,' said the boy, 'we was twins, and the other died!'"

Easy For Him.

"You understand, of course," pursued the lawyer, "what is meant by a 'preponderance of evidence?'"

"Yes, sir," replied the man whom he was examining with reference to his qualifications as a juror.

"Let me have your idea of it, if you please."

"I understand it, I tell you."

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, anybody can understand that."

"I would like to have your definition of it."

"I know what it is, all right. When I tell you I know what a thing is, I know it. That's all there is about that."

"Well, what was the question I asked you?"

"You ought to know what that was. If you've forgot your own questions, don't try to get me to remember them for you."

"I don't want to hear any more of that kind of talk," interposed the court. "Answer the questions addressed to you by the counsel."

"Judge, I did. He asked me if I knew what it was, and I said I did."

"Are you sure you understand what is meant by the term 'preponderance of evidence?'"

"Of course I am, judge."

"Well, let us hear your idea of it."

"It's evidence previously pondered."

—Chicago Tribune.

The Craving For Stimulants.

The blood normally contains stimulants, and that these stimulants exercise a favoring influence on function and conduce to and may even be a necessary factor in the production of the feeling of well being explains the widespread liking in man and beast for stimulating substances. This liking, amounting often to a craving, is the expression of a great physiological principle. When health is perfect, when the blood is well provided with its proper stimulants and not overcharged with depressants, there is no craving for extraneous stimulants, such as alcohol, tea or coffee, but when the blood is defective in the one or surcharged with the other then is felt the desire for the glass of wine or the cup of tea.

In order to obviate this desire the body should be kept at the highest level of health. The more perfect the health the more perfect will be the composition of the blood in respect to both physiological stimulants and deleterious toxins. A blood properly constituted in these and other respects will exercise a gentle stimulant action on the nervous system and induce a condition of mild physiological intoxication, which expresses itself in a feeling of well being and happiness—a condition that cannot be bettered.—Lancet.

Conscience the Coward.

Murderers uncaught suffer awful agonies of fear when alone with their consciences, but when apprehended, tried, convicted, sentenced and incarcerated they become callous to fear. Jailers tell me this is the general rule. There is an acquitted murderer in this city, once a leading politician, who has not been able to sleep alone in a dark room these 29 years. A light must be kept burning and an attendant is constantly on guard. A Wall street broker, who has "done" every one of his most faithful friends, dares not go to bed in the dark. He keeps a light burning in his room and one in the hall, leaving the door open. In the small hours of the morning he awakens his family with pitiful cries. The city man who is not afraid of the darkest alleys, who will brave thugs and stable gangs at any hour of the night, is in a panic when alone in a forest.—New York Press.

Consumption Cured Without Price.

At the British Medical Institute, Suite 16 and 18 Wernet Block, Canton, O. All chronic diseases of lungs cured by their new method that never fails on any case taken. Call prior to August 20th, and receive treatment free.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before August 20th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before August 20th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

RUCKER'S Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the Liver and Kidneys

And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.

Removes all kinds of

.... WORMS

It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

KORAK OIL

CURES ALL PAIN.

Price, 50 Cents.

For sale only by

CRAIG, The Druggist

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900. Equipment must be complete. Students received without previous dental training. Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE, Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania, 711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 25c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS. At Kiskiminetas prepares boys and young men for college. That is the school specialty. Boys over ten years of age received. Location excellent, beautiful grounds, large corps of teachers at local classes. Handsome cottages from \$10 to \$25 a week. Box 600, Salsburg, Pa.

Penny Headache Cure

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures One Horrible Headache

IN JUST

One Minute FOR ONLY

One Cent—GUARANTEED.

Ask your druggist for STRONG'S PENNY HEADACHE TABLETS, or send 2c. stamp for FREE Sample Package.

Remember that Diamond Digest Tablets are positively guaranteed to cure any case of DYSPEPSIA and restore the bowels and liver to natural action in two weeks or money refunded.

DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. B'way, N. Y.

Dr. John McGrade, of Mt. Zion, Mo., says: In all my thirty years practice I have never found anything to compare with DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS in Gastric Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels and they surely deserve the endorsement of every physician in the land.

BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS

... MANUFACTURED BY ... CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

NOTE THE NAME.

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

FOR CYCLISTS ON TOUR

Advantages Granted Them by Membership in the L. A. W.

NEW ALLIANCE JUST COMPLETED.

The Deutscher Radfahrer Bund of Germany, which corresponds to the L. A. W., has become allied with the latter.

Touring alliances between the great national cycling associations are now practically completed. The League of American Wheelmen has just consummated an alliance with the Deutscher Radfahrer Bund, the German organization corresponding to the L. A. W. in this country. The league already has an alliance with the Cyclists' Touring Club of England and with the Canadian Wheelmen's association.

That these alliances are of great value to members of the League of American Wheelmen is shown by the fact that nearly 1,500 members have availed themselves of the advantages of the C. T. C. agreement on their trips in Europe this year. The Paris exposition is of course the attraction that has caused so many of the members to go abroad, and the alliance was made largely to accommodate them in their touring in continental countries after leaving Paris. The C. T. C. has a complete system of representation in all of the countries of Europe except Germany, and the recently made compact makes the accommodations in Europe complete for members of the L. A. W. Under both of these agreements the members of the L. A. W. are entitled to all of the accommodations and advantages of a resident member of either of the foreign organizations, so that their value may be appreciated. This extends to the local consular system, the use of road books, discounts at hotels and repair shops and in some cases the carrying of bicycles across the borders without payment of duty upon presentation of the membership tickets.

In the cases of all alliances provision is made to supply the member from the visiting organization with a ticket of membership in the foreign association, so that the visitor is placed upon exactly the same basis as a resident member.

In addition to the large number who have availed themselves of the European alliances of the L. A. W., a larger number have used the Canadian privileges, which include the passage of the member's bicycle across the frontier without payment of duty, the



J. ALWYN BALL,
[Chief Consul, L. A. W., South Carolina]

membership ticket in the L. A. W. sufficing for the purpose with the customs officials, with whom the L. A. W. have agreed to pay duties in cases where wheels are not returned to this country. As there must be cases of dishonesty where such a privilege is extended, the L. A. W. pays several hundred dollars each year for this purpose. After crossing the border the member is entitled to all of the privileges and accommodations accorded to a member of the Canadian Wheelmen's association.

It may be readily realized that these agreements are the means of a large saving to members of the L. A. W. each year, and they are not only a source of economy, but open thoroughfares of convenience that cannot be found by wheelmen who are not members. The local consulates of all of the organizations are really bureaus of information for the tourist and are always subject to call for advice or information. The hotels are the ones officially appointed and as they are selected with a view to the best cycling accommodations they are more pleasant than those that are not so qualified. Besides, as they are scattered all over the various countries, a tourist can make out a route before starting and can know the names and addresses of the local consuls in every town he visits, as well as the name and rates of the hotel. Besides these advantages the L. A. W. has a special representative at the Paris exposition, located on the grounds, who is giving any desired information to members.

These various alliances and their operation are in charge of the L. A. W. touring committee, of which G. M. Schell, Bourse building, Philadelphia, is the chairman. This committee has been particularly active this year owing to the large foreign travel, and the headquarters have been one of the busiest of the League's various branches. Besides the work entailed in the foreign department the committee has been busily engaged in supplying routes in this country to inquiring members.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY.

THE MOHAMMEDANS.

The Queer Manner in Which They Mix Up Religion and Murder.

The month of Ramadan, in which the first part of the Koran is said to have been revealed, is observed as a fast by all Mohammedans. The fast extends over the whole "month of raging heat" and involves extraordinary self denial and self control. No food or drink of any kind may be taken from daybreak until the appearance of the stars at nightfall.

The rigor with which a Mohammedan observes this fast and the great gulf between its observance and obedience to the moral code are both illustrated by a story told in the life of one of the heroes of India, Major John Nicholson.

While Nicholson in 1854 was deputy commissioner in Bannu, a native killed his brother and was arrested. He was brought before Nicholson on a very hot evening, looking parched and exhausted, for he had walked many miles, and it was the month of Ramadan.

"Why," exclaimed Nicholson, "is it possible that you have walked in fasting on a day like this?"

"Thank God," answered the Bannuchi, "I am a good faster."

"Why did you kill your brother?"

"I saw a fowl killed last night, and the sight of the blood put the devil in me."

"He had chopped up his brother, stood a long chase and been marched in here, but he was keeping the fast," wrote the commissioner to a friend, that he might know what sort of blood-thirsty and bigoted people he, Nicholson, had to govern.

One day a wretched little child was brought before the commissioner. He had been ordered by his relatives of the Waziri tribe to poison food.

"Don't you know it is wrong to kill people?" asked Nicholson.

"I know it is wrong to kill with a knife or a sword," answered the child.

"Why?"

"Because the blood leaves marks," answered the trained poisoner.

A Pathan chief, who fell by Nicholson's side in a skirmish, left a little son, upon whom the English officer lavished care and attention. One day the 7-year-old boy asked his protector to grant him a special favor.

"Tell me first what you want."

"Only your permission, sahib, to go and kill my cousins, the children of your and my deadly enemy, my uncle, Faltir Khan."

"To kill your cousins?" exclaimed the Englishman, horrified at the answer.

"Yes, sahib, to kill all the boys while they are young. It is quite easy now."

"You little monster! Would you murder your own cousins?"

"Yes, sahib, for if I don't they will certainly murder me."

The little boy wished to follow Pathan usage and thought it very hard that his guardian should prevent his taking so simple a precaution.

DID THE GIRLS PAINT?

How the Question Was Decided and a Bet Paid.

Two well known society swells went to the Imperial theater one afternoon when "East Lynne" was the bill. A few evenings before there had been discussion at their club the subject of women painting their faces. Several girls were mentioned who were suspected by their admirers of wearing an artificial carnation bloom. Others defended the young damsels and said it was natural.

How to find out and win a wager that was laid then and there was the subject of the young men's visit to the Imperial.

"East Lynne" is a play which ought to make all women cry, they reason, I, for it makes even men's throats grow thick. They sent tickets for reserved seats to the girls under discussion, begging them to invite whomsoever they pleased of their acquaintances, as they, the donors, would not be able to escort them.

The ruse was successful. In an upper box sat the young men ready to win or lose the wager, and right below, in the parquet, where they could see their faces and every move of their hands, were the young women. There were six of them, two of whom shed copious tears and hesitated not to wipe them away with their handkerchiefs, while the other four never winced.

Among those who did not cry were the girls suspected of laying on the red pigment, and it was on just that evidence that the bet hinged. That night the wager was paid with a supper at the University club.—St. Louis Republic.

She Will Teach Bonnet Making.

Mlle. Valentine About, daughter of Edmond About, the author, is going to open a "class in hat and bonnet making." Everybody in Paris is surprised at the necessity for it, as during his lifetime About kept open house in his hotel on the Rue de Donat, and a fete that he gave to the Authors' society in the chateau he had just bought at Pontoise is remembered as almost princely.

By what reverse of fortune About's family were left destitute nobody seems to know. Although he himself began life humbly as the son of a grocer, his daughter was a brilliant young society woman brought up in luxury, and everybody is admiring the courage with which she has undertaken to solve the difficult problem of the "struggle for life."—Boston Woman's Journal.

Her Lucky Day.

A North Carolina paper says:

"A negro struck his wife two terrible blows on the head with an ax. The negro escaped to the woods, and his wife soon revived and said: 'I might have done it, kase now he'll stay 'lar er do neighborhood on I won't have ter suppo't him no mo.' It wuz a lucky day for me 'en he hit me wid dat ax'."

Very few of us are as thankful as that for these little blessings in disguise.—Atlanta Constitution.

BY POPULAR VOTE.

Cantonians Will Decide on Two Bond Issues.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL PLANT.

The Total Amount for the Letter and for a Proposed Sewer Will Be \$95,000—The School Board Has a Fight on Hand—Massillon Woman Wants a Divorce—County Seat News.

CANTON, August 7.—Commissioners Summer Johnson and Crawford, accompanied by Deputy Auditor Oscar Zimmerman, went to Alliance this morning, where they will meet the commissioners of Columbiana county, at the Fairmount Children's Home this afternoon, to effect the semi-annual settlement.

Massillon will not be the only city in Stark county which will have an election on municipal questions, on August 25. The Canton council on Monday evening set apart that date for a popular vote on the proposition to bond the city of Canton for \$20,000, the sum raised to be expended in the construction of the long talked of garbage disposal plant. A separate proposition to be voted on the same day provides for the bonding of the city for \$75,000 additional for converting Shriver's run into a storm water sewer. An exciting contest is predicted on the day of the election, as many citizens regard its construction as a wanton waste of public funds.

Dominick Hansen, of Massillon, by his attorney, Orlando C. Volkmar, has begun suit in common pleas court against Wilhelm Kruschinski, of Jackson township, for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$580 held by the plaintiff on certain property of the defendant in said township.

Willson & Day, of Massillon, in behalf of Laura Anderson, began action in common pleas court, on Tuesday morning, for a divorce for the plaintiff from Harry Anderson. Extreme cruelty is the ground alleged in the petition. An injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the plaintiff in the enjoyment of her property was allowed by the court.

A marriage license has been granted to Robert Mossop and Christena Ickes, of North Lawrence.

Wilmot News Notes.

WILMOT, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Harper, of Zanesville, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Camilla Shelton.

Clarence Spidle, of Massillon, is visiting friends and gathering a supply of blackberries.

The annual woods meeting, near the site of the old Weimer church, last Sunday was largely attended.

Attorney A. W. Agler, of Canton, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. Itskin, of Dundee, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harbaugh.

W. B. Kilgore has commenced preparations to build a barn, to replace the one destroyed by fire a couple of weeks ago.

PLAGUE OF LEGISLATORS.

Why Some of the States Once Had Two Capitals.

Baton Rouge freely translated means red stick. That is the limit of my understanding of the affair, however. It is a quaint old town, consisting chiefly of river. When I studied geography several decades ago, I knew that Louisiana had two capitals, one at New Orleans and the other at Baton Rouge. They have got tired of entertaining legislators at New Orleans of late years and have unloaded the whole job upon the smaller and more nearly defenseless city.

Looking back to those old days, I recall that Louisiana was one of the very few states which required two vents for their legislatures. Connecticut was one, with Hartford and New Haven as capitals, and Rhode Island, the smallest of states, was another, with Providence and Newport. Of late years there has been a sort of centralization of capitals. The fashion of having one at every enterprising city in a state has fallen into disuse. You might tramp all over any of the states nowadays and not run the risk of blundering into a legislature in full blast where it might have been least expected. I asked the Pocatello man what he thought was the reason for the wealth of capitals in earlier times.

"In those days," he said, "the states were young and tender and had not fully developed their muscle and their power of resisting great assaults. It was therefore to distribute the evil of a legislature sitting over a great deal of country so as not to give any particular city the worst of it. As time went on and a town showed especial hardihood and ability to stand great calamity the legislature was switched upon it as a perpetual and permanent institution. New Orleans and Newport and other towns which in other days were capitals had the good luck to draw two axes and to win out, sending the legislature in the one instance to Baton Rouge and in the other to Providence. It takes a game town to stand a persistent plague of legislature."—Chicago Record.

United Brethren Annual Meeting.

Greensburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Arrangements were completed to-day for holding of the sixty-second annual meeting of the Allegheny conference of the United Brethren in Christ, September 14. Over 200 ministers and lay delegates, including from the general church officers and delegates from 100 congregations, will be present. Bishop E. P. Kephart will preside. Twenty ministers and six laymen are to be chosen delegates to the general conference which meets at Frederick, Md., next May. The Allegheny conference is entitled to four ministerial and two lay delegates.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Extreme Heat Helped Dull the Market. More Gold Engaged For Export—Bonds Irregular.

New York, Aug. 8.—The recent disposition to refrain from operating in stocks and to await a clearer development of the prospect was reinforced Thursday by the extreme heat, which reached a level inducing prostrations on the floor of the exchange. With the exception of the occasional execution of orders in a few stocks where special causes were at work, the list was almost wholly neglected. During the early part of the day some considerable declines were established, but when the room traders came to close up their contracts the losses were in large part wiped out. The most conspicuous individual movement was in United States Rubber, which jumped 3-8 from the early low point not long before the close. Punishment was visited as a result upon the short interest, which rushed to cover, making some show of animation in stocks. Northern Pacific's large increase in earnings for the fourth week of July brought realizing and the Grangers were heavy on the weather bureau's weekly crop report, showing need of rain in the corn belt. The steel stocks sagged on the further reduction in the price of iron warrants. Some of the recently inactive stocks showed wide declines, including Chicago, Great Western, Lake Erie and Western, Iowa Central and the local traction stocks. Some of the early selling was based on the beginning of the gold export movement. Engagements amounted to only about \$2,500,000, whereas the estimates Thursday pointed to \$4,000,000 or upward. Reports from London were that the Bank of England was now giving special facilities to attract gold from New York. Otherwise it is not probable that gold would have gone out on Tuesday's figure for sterling. The rate for demand sterling fell back a fraction as the result of sales of bills against gold exports. It was announced, however, that Tuesday's shipments are supposed to have been to cover the required deposit of a percent accompanying applications for the British war loan. American subscriptions are credited reported to have exceeded \$50,000,000, or the entire amount of the bonds offered. The allotment by the British exchequer of \$25,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 issue for the United States would therefore insure American bidders about 50 percent of their applications. Gold continues to accumulate in New York on payments by the sub-treasury to the banks of drafts on account of gold deposited at Pacific points. The banks have gained from the sub-treasury since Friday \$2,682,000 on this account. Bonds were dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, \$625,000. U. S. 6s declined 1-4 in bid prices.

EIGHT MURDERS.

Professor Clifford, Returned From Tien Tsin, Confirms Reported Russian Cruelties.

Sau Francisco, Aug. 8.—Among the refugees from China who returned on the transport Locan were the wife of Professor O. D. Tenney, of the Imperial university at Tien Tsin. Prof. Tenney is now accompanying the allied forces on the march to Peking as an interpreter. Prof. O. D. Clifford and his wife also came home. The tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by Rev. Frank Haynes, a Methodist missionary. He thinks the present troubles will be ended within a year. Many of the refugees from Tien Tsin escaped with only the clothing on their backs. Prof. Clifford, who was one of the last to leave Tien Tsin, says: "Looking back the tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by Rev. Frank Haynes, a Methodist missionary. He thinks the present troubles will be ended within a year. Many of the refugees from Tien Tsin escaped with only the clothing on their backs. Prof. Clifford, who was one of the last to leave Tien Tsin, says: 'Looking back the tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by Rev. 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